FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "GRENADA," 407 Tons, J. McMINN Commander; having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight apply to

GIBB, MILLER AND Co.

Rampart, Row, 7th Sept., 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, Saturday, the 7th Instant. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A. M. an extensive invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of Cut edge-fluted Goblets, Tumblers, Champagne, Claret, Wine, Liqueur and Finger Glasses, Taper shaped cut Butter Basins, with covers and stands, purple and blue Spirit Bottles, purple and blue Claret and Hock Glasses, purple and blue Finger Cups, handsome Salt Cellars, Jappaned Cruet Frames with 3, 4, 5, and 7 bottles, Green Butter Pots, Phials of sizes, Stamped Plates of sizes, &c. A quantity of Maraschino, Lavender Water, Seidlitz Powders, Woollen Stockings, Colored Socks, Cotton and Leather Gloves, 5 Cases of Cinamon, Double Glou ester Cheese "*Warren's*" Blacking, in large and small bottles, Japan Leather Dress Boots, rejected Jams, Jellies and Tart Fruits. &c. &c

AT 1 P. M.

A quantity of Beer in bottle, and a few dozens of Pale Sherry.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1839.
No. 10, Forbes' Street.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ANNUALS FOR 1839.

ON Friday, the 13th Instant, BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by public Auction, a quantity of the above, principally consisting of the "*Book of Royalty*" "*Heath's Book of Beauty*," "*Friendship's Offering*," "*Oriental Annuals*," "*Keepsake*," &c. &c. At the same time will be sold, numerous Annuals of former years, which will offer a favourable opportunity for completing Albums and Scrap Books.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1839.
No. 10, Forbes' Street.

FOR SALE.

A SHIGRAM in excellent order, with powerful Horse and Harness. Price Rupees 500.

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1839.
No. 10, Forbes' Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 9th instant, at their Rooms, the Household Furniture, the property of Gentlemen leaving the Presidency, consisting of Silver and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Lamps, Wallshades, Cots, Chairs Couches, Round, Dining, Card and Dressing Tables, Chest of Drawers, Sideboard, a square Pianoforte by Kirkman, a few valuable Medical Books, Wearing apparel, Carpets, Palanquin, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock, a Europe Buggy with Horse and Harness.

Bombay, 7th September, 1839.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of September instant, by order of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Supreme Court, all and singular the Equity of Redemption Right and Interest of *William Lingard*, late of Bombay British Subject, deceased, in and to a Piece of Ground, situate on the Esplanade at Bassien, granted in the year 1829, by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, on behalf of the Hon'ble East India Company to the said William Lingard and by him afterwards mortgaged to the said Honorable Company as Security for money advanced by them to him.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Mr. MORGAN, Hon'ble Company's Solicitor and the sale will take place at the Rooms of *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*,—Dated this 6th day of September, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION, on Saturday, the 14th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH, AND Co, will submit to public sale, the neat and modern Household Furniture of Captain HAINES I. N. at his Residence Byculla (late belonging to Mrs. Col. HUNT) consisting of Blackwood Couches, a variety of Tables and Chairs; Book Cases; Cots; Dressing Room Furniture, &c. &c. Particulars more fully will appear in future Advertisements.

Also a pair of fast going Carriage Horses.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS. CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment, and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Grindlay, Christain and Mathews."

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO. have received for sale the following Books:

Panabogia, a new *Cyclopedia*, comprehending a complete series of *Essays*, *Treatises*, and *System*, with a general Dictionary of *Arts*, *Sciences*, and *Words*; illustrated with *Elegant Engravings*; by John Mason Good, Esq. F. R. S.---Olinthus Gregory, L. L. D. and Mr. Newton Bosworth, of Cambridge; 12 vols. 8 vo. full bound calf gilt.
Scott's British Field Sports, in 1 vol. 8 vo. Rs. 45.
Daby's Mathematics 2 vols: in one, Rs. 15.
Chalmers on Church Establishments, Rs. 5.
Life of Gustavus Adolphus, by Hollings, Rs. 5.
Life of Washington, by Edmunds. 2 vols. Rs. 10.
A compendium of Natural Philosophy, by Wesley, revised by Mudie; 3 vols. Rs. 20.
A Treatise on Silk Manufacture, by Lardner, Rs. 6.
A Treatise on Arithmetic by Ditto, Rs. 6.
Sismondi's Fall of the Roman Empire; 2 vols. Rs. 10
Jesse's Angler's Rambles, Rs. 12.
Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History Rs. 8.
Halliday's West Indies Rs. 12.
Bridges's Mission to Persia Rs. 15.
Captain Back's Journal-1833-34-35, Rs. 25.
Lewis on Chess Rs. 6.
Maxims and Hints's for Anglers and Chess Players, Rs. 3.
Revd. Eustace's Classical Tour, through Italy, 4 vols. Rupees 20.
The Pacha of many Tales, 3 vols. Rs. 16.
Cooper's Moni ins, 3 vols. Rs. 16.
Jane Lomax, 3 vols. Rs. 16.
Japhet in Search of a Father, 3 vols. Rs. 16.
Bulwer's France, 2 vols. Rs. 12.
Mrs. Butler's Journal, 2 vols. Rs. 12.
Pascal Bruno, Rs. 8.

13 Meadow Street.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smith's Pale Ale, "a recent import" of superior quality, confidently recommended.

THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadows Street, 7th Sept, 1839.

ON SALE.—At Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE'S, Bank of England Post Bills, due on presentation in Sets of £100 @ £200 Sterling.

Bombay, 7th September. 1869.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines, VIZ:—

Madira, in Wood, from Keirs & Co. at	Rs.	550	₱ Pipe, and Rs. 275 ₱ Hhd.
Ditto, in ditto „ Murdoch, Shortridge, & Co., at	„	500	₱ ripe.
Sherry, in ditto „ R. Bowman,	at „	375	₱ hall.
Ditto, in bottle „ Hope, Bruce, & Co. of Leith, at	„	18	₱ dozen.
Ditto, ditto, do. „ Escombe & Sidebotham,	at „	18	₱ ditto.
Champagne, do. do. ditto	at „	40 & Rs. 36	₱ do.
Claret, ditto ditto Destournels Cos.	at „	25 & „ 24	₱ do.
Ditto, ditto ditto Pontys Medoc,	at „	14	₱ ditto.
Ditto, ditto ditto, Larose, from C. Thomson, at	„	14	₱ ditto.
Sauterne, ditto do. from ditto	at „	12	₱ ditto.

Bombay, 7th September, 1839.

THE SIXTY FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the first Class are for sale at BYRAMJEE NESERWANJEE DANTRA's, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co. at the following prices, viz:—

Whole Ticket at Rupees	37	each.
Half do. at "	18½	do.
Quarter do. at "	9¼	do.

FIRST AND SECOND CLUB ON TICKETS OF THE 65TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to acquaint the public, that he has made two Clubs, one of 25 Tickets and the other of 21 Tickets of the first class of the 65th Madras Government Lottery—the former divided into 75 Shares at 14 Rs. per each share, and the latter into 50 shares at Rs. 17 per each share, on the following terms and conditions viz:—

The Numbers of the above Tickets will be specified in the receipts of their two respective Clubs, and which will be granted by him to the respective holders of the shares in the above Clubs, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said Tickets in the first class, shall be appropriated for the renewal of the remaining undrawn Tickets into the second Class, and whatever may be overplus, shall be distributed amongst the shares of the above respective Clubs, but should the fund be not sufficient for the above renewal, the Holders of shares in the above respective Clubs, will be liable to pay the difference proportionably to complete the same. If any of the Shareholders decline to renew his share into the second Class, he or they shall forfeit his or their privileges of the first Class, and shall not be entitled to any benefit, even into the second Class, whatever Prize or Prizes may be drawn to the above Tickets, both in 1st and 2d Class, shall be equally divided amongst the Shareholders respectively, payable 41 days after the Drawing, of the above Lottery at Madras shall have been concluded, if the receipts of the Shares are presented within 12 months from the date of the Drawings and not otherwise—Two per cent Commission for managing these Clubs will be deducted from the Prizes.

The Drawing of the first Class will take place at Madras on the 28th Instant.

TERMS, CASH

Bombay, the 7th September, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 7th September 1839.

LOST or taken from a Buggy in the Fort, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the 4th Instant, a gold Engine turned Geneva Watch. Any one giving information of the same at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, so as to ensure its recovery shall be rewarded.—7th Sept. 1837.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1839. No. 3271.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1839.

No 445.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following General Order by the Government of India.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 31st July 1839.

1 Subedar.....
1 Jemedar.....
6 Havildars...
6 Naicks.....
2 Drummers..
100 Privates..

The Hon'ble the President in Council having resolved, in the Secret and Separate Department, that an additional, or ninth Company, of the present strength, as stated in the margin, be raised for each Infantry Regiment of the Line, of the Native Army of the three Presidencies, the Government of Fort Saint George and Bombay, and the Commander of the Forces in Bengal, are requested to give immediate effect to the measure.

No. 446. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a Military Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 21, dated 11th April 1839, to the Government of Bengal.

Para. 16. In compliance with your recommendation, we authorize you to place the Ordnance Warrant Officers at Madras and Bombay, on an equality in regard to Pay and Allowances, with those of Bengal.

No. 447.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a Military Letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 21, dated 11th April 1839, to the Government of Bengal.

Para. 33. It was our intention when addressing to you our Military Letter of the 6th April 1834, (No. 33, Paragraphs 18 to 23) to authorize the grant to Staff Officers stationed at the Capitals of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of the rates of House Rent granted to Staff Officers stationed at Fort William, and under the same rules and restrictions. You will accordingly take measures for carrying this intention into effect.

No. 448.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following General Orders by the Government of India.

No. 125 of 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William 29th July 1839.

Under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of one Regiment of European Infantry of 10 Companies, at each Presidency, composed of:—

1 Colonel.	10 Captains.
2 Lieutenant Colonels.	16 Lieutenants.
2 Majors.	8 Ensigns, and,
920 Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	

The present European Regiment at each Presidency, is to be placed on the establishment of Non-Commissioned and Rank and file, as above specified.

Agreeably to the orders of the Honorable Court, the promotion arrangements will bear date, at all the Presidencies, from the expiration of three months from the date of receipt of the despatch authorizing the measure; thus allowing time for the arrival of a supply of Recruits, and also for the establishment of one uniform system upon which the promotion arrangements shall be made at each of the Presidencies.

The despatch having been received by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, on the 8th July, the additional Regiment will be brought on the establishment of each Presidency, from the 8th October next.

No. 449.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract of a Military Letter from the Court of Directors, No 21, dated 11th April 1839, to the Government of Bengal.

Para. 5th. We approve of the attention paid by you to prevent changes in the Dress Regulations, and we sanction and confirm the Code as now completed except so far as it relates to Members of the Medical Board, and Superintending Surgeons.

6th. The Government of Madras having applied that the former Code established at your Presidency, continued by specification of the Dress of Members of the Board, and Superintending Surgeons, we authorized the assimilation of their Uniforms, with those of the corresponding ranks in Her Majesty's service. You will revise the Code accordingly, the corresponding ranks being those of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General.

7th. The relative rank in Her Majesty's Army, of Inspector General, being now that of Brigadier General, we authorize the introduction of the same rule into our service, in fixing rank of Members of the Medical Board.

(Signed.) WM. CUBIT, Major.

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

No. 450.—Captain H. Pelham, of the Native Infantry Battalion, is appointed Superintendent of Bazars at Dapooree, on the understanding, that he is to pass an examination in Hindoostanee, in six months from this date.

Bombay Castle, 30th August 1839.

No. 451.—By a resolution passed in the Judicial Department, under 26th instant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council was pleased to dismiss from the service, for drunkenness 1st Hospital Assistant John Hindricks, attached to the Jail Hospital at Broach.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1839.

No. 452.—Upon the opening of the Session, the undermentioned Staff Officers will be temporarily placed at the disposal of the Major General in charge of the Forces, for the purpose of joining their Regiments in Scinde.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain C. H. Wells, 23th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Liddle, 23rd ditto.

The Horse Artillery Officer is also placed at the disposal of the Major General in charge of the Forces for Field Service in Scinde.

Lieutenant H. Giberne, at present employed on the survey of the Mylee Kaunta

Bombay Castle, 3rd September, 1839.

No. 454.—Lieutenant A. N. Aitchison, 2nd in Command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency, with leave of absence from the 10th instant to the latter end of October, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahratta Language.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1839.

No. 455.—The following temporary arrangements are made.

Lieutenant P. E. Warburton, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant Adjutant General of the Army until further orders.

Lieut. W. K. Simpson of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Marine Battalion, vice Warburton.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1839.

No. 96.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed, viz.t.

Mr. Charles McDonald, to be Acting Midshipman of the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone from the 1st of May to the 4th of July 1838, in consequence of the Vessel being short of complement.

Mr. Charles McDonald, to be Acting Clerk of the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone from the 5th of July 1838 to the 31st July 1839.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1839.

No. 97.—The Superintendent of the Indian Navy having brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council the promotion of several Officers of Her Majesty's Naval Service, consequent on the Capture of Aden, on which occasion the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant Daniel, Indian Navy, Commanding the Hon'ble Company's Schooner "Mahi" was particularly reported by Captain Smith of Her Majesty's Ship Volage, commanding the Naval portion of the expedition, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it but justice to that Officer to mark such distinguished conduct by recommending to the Hon'ble Court to present him with a Sword of the value of one hundred Guineas, and he regrets that the gradational rise of the Indian Navy, precludes him from conferring additional rank on this gallant Officer.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1839.

No. 93.—Mr. Midshipman Shaw, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Honorable Company's service.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1839.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, acting assistant judge and session judge of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 1st October next, under section XIV. of the absentee Regulation, to proceed to the Deccan on private affairs.

Bombay, Castle, 4th September 1839.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, register of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, is allowed to be absent from the presidency from the 3rd to the 7th instant, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified for the information of the parties concerned, that the existing restrictions against the Covenanted Servants of the Honorable Company, engaging in Trade or in any Commercial Dealings, apply with equal force to all Uncovenanted Servants.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1839

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

In supercession of the notice dated 17th July, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that a Steamer will be despatched for Aden and Suez, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 12th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1839.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given for general information, that as the Post Office Mail to be conveyed by the Berenice on the 12th instant, are required to be on board by 3 o'clock P. M. of that day at the latest, the Mail Boxes will be closed at this office at 12 o'clock precisely.

An after Packet will however be kept open till 1 o'clock, and One Rupee will be charged on each Single Letter to be sent by it.

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Post Master General.*

Bombay General Post Office,
4th September 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer for Suez, on Monday the 7th of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1839

NOTICE.

Is hereby given for general information, that with a view of suiting the convenience of the Public, the hour for closing the Branch Post Office at Byculla, is changed from this date from 4 to 5 o'clock. P. M.

E. E ELLIOT,—*Post Master General.*

Bombay, General Post Office,
4th September 1839.

* *Letter dated 13th February* 1838.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Attend—ye mighty of the land; attend!
A mighty crime is negligence in you!!
Forsake your squabblings on the mountain crag!
Renounce the eagle for your prototype!
That graceless bird, which views a province but,
As whence to fill his ever craving maw!!!

MR. EDITOR.—In a letter of mine published in your columns of the 1st May 1838, I made some remarks on the present squalid state of the native agriculturers &c. and pointed out the course I thought should be pursued to ameliorate their condition. The actual state of the native population is such, that attention cannot be too much called to it, for if the call does no good, it cannot well do harm. I therefore never see any notice of the subject, without thinking it reflects credit on the work in which it appears, and it was therefore with pleasure I saw in your cotemporary of the *Times*, extracts of Dr. Duncan's work, and critical notices thereon. That Dr. Duncan's work is calculated to do good, I make no doubt, but still it is open to (in my opinion) the general objection applicable to the writings of Munroe, Malcolm &c. vizt. that of containing a few correct observations, chocked by a mass of twaddle and unacknowledged guessing. If the Court of Directors and the Indian Governors, would read my letter above alluded to once a month, I do most modestly affirm it would do more good in a year, than all that other people have ever written, will ever do!

Your cotemporary says that Dr. Duncan's grand Panacia is the introduction of a permanent settlement and right of primogeniture—a permanent settlement is doubtless most desirable, but if I was to advance a panacia, I should say—*Make Landed Property real or saleable Property, by the simple expedient of establishing a proper & universal Form of Title Deed*—Let there be one form of Title Deed, and only one form, used throughout the whole of the Company's possessions, printed in English and the vernacular; let no land be titled for which a correct Title Deed cannot be shown, and make the *holder* of the deed answerable for the tax, levyable on the land described in the deed; let the deed in itself show that the land is transferable by sale, Gift or Bequest; and let the deed in itself also show that it constitutes the sole title to the Land it describes, which title can only be taken from the holder of the deed, by proving him illegally possessed of that deed. Once establish an invariable form of Title deed and though the assessment may continue a little variable, still land will at once become *Capital*; a saleable article at all times; and obviate the present necessity for hoarding Specie, or if it is true that the Ryots have no Specie, land will greatly supply its place. At present Land, in the proper acceptation of the word, is not a saleable commodity: I do not say it is never sold, but as a general rule, the ownership, or perhaps I should say, the right of sale is never sufficiently established, to satisfy a Purchaser, that the Seller is authorized to sell; and in fact I doubt if there is one acre of arable land, throughout India, which can at present be legally sold unless by Government; nay, furthermore, I declare that if I had a lack of rupees I think I would freely wager it, that the first acre of land, the Government sells, from this date, I would get a native to route up a claim to, which should displace the purchaser. No doubt distributing Title deeds would give trouble and perhaps litigation would at first increase, though I fancy that is scarcely possible, but at this would accommodate itself; many a native would die intestate, and his eight children wonder what they should do with his Title deed, for seven acres of land. One thing which ultimately must be put a stop to, is the present mode of grazing, through a proper description of Title deed would of itself rectify that.

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen a critique of the Gazette's on Dr. Duncan's Work, in which the Gazette says that the Visionaries who talk of 'Permanent Settlement', do not know what they mean themselves. I fancy those who write on the subject, know very well—what they mean, though probably they are not attended to, because their readers are generally equally ignorant with the Gazette; for the edification therefore of such persons, I will state my opinion of what is meant by the term "Permanent Settlement." It is. *That land should be taxed by fixed rules, and not by the will of a Collector; that Soil, Situation, and Climate, should be exclusively consulted in taxing, not the same soil and locality, taxed differently according to crop, or because it has or has not, a well; that the capabilities of soils &c. should be decided upon by Committees of scientific and pratical men, and the Collectors be obliged to assess in conformity to the Committees decision, tho with the means of course of remonstrating to Government!!!*

In my next I shall try to upset the fancy, that there is little or no specie amongst the Ryots. The Gazette says that national improvement must be of indigenous growth! Did Rome confer no benefit on England? Did Prussia become a flourishing Nation all at once, or is it, and every great nation, not an amalgamation of small states!!! But history is no criterion for us; our Indian rule is unique! Other nations conquered nations of their own, or nearly their own complexion, and intermarried and coalesced with them; or as in the case of the new world, the conquerors were colonists, who never pretended to legislate for the aborigines, much less to draw a revenue from them. It is I fear too late to legislate for India, for what avails it Sampson to open his eyes, when Delila has shorn his *nine magic locks* away; but otherwise, let me tell the Gazette, that whether the writer was a Native or Foreigner, whole nations have been raised to prosperity or plunged in adversity, by one dash of a Pen, such as that of.

ERKUNDIGUNGENEINZUZIEHEN,

August, 27th 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR—I beg to call the attention of the Public, through your Valuable Paper, to a disgraceful practice which prevails in the army of India, in the Indiscriminate Dissection of the Body of every European Soldier who dies in the Country---the Brave Soldier who has the misfortune to die in a Hospital and not on the Battle Field is subject to the same ignominous treatment as a malefactor in Europe;---the breath is scarcely gone, when a scene takes place which makes human nature shudder to think of---the Body formed by the Hands of the Almighty is Cruelly and wantonly mutilated by the Knife of a Licenced Butcher ycleped a Doctor, or his assistants; and Indecently Exposed to the Inquisitive gaze of Natives or any others who choose to gratify their curiosity. Is this right, and are the Remains of a Soldier who has served his Country to be any longer thus Butchered with impunity, at the caprice of unfeeling men of brief authority? I am a Private Soldier myself, I know by my own feelings and what I have heard from others, that the dismal anticipation often occasions Sadness to the Soldiers Heart---we have Enough to make us sad in this Country without that; thoughts like these often drive the Soldier to the Bottle to drown reflection, who thereby hasten their own Fate.

I appeal to the Heart of every Christian man, ought these things to be?

A GRENADIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR.---As it is in circulation here, that the extensive alterations that the H. C. S. Berenice has undergone, has reduced her storeage of coal to under 300 tons, and that her expenditure is 19 tons per day, I wish you could inform me how far this is true, as I think it will materially affect her future efforts of Steaming to Suez. She was formerly rated as carrying 370 Tons. By some new alterations its' said she will also convey less water. I wish an answer to these queries, that our Bengal contemporaries may not get hold of some rotton story about us, and save us from the Great Easterns.

Yours, &c.

A WEST SIDER.

September 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

Could any of your readers inform me if it is necessary to return thanks publickly in Churches after a victory gained in battle by English Troops, and if so whether the Ministers are at liberty to act in these cases independant of Bishops and instructions from England? The Proceedings at the present crises lead one to believe that instructions are anxiously looked for, either from the Head Quarters at Poona or from England by the

MINISTERS.

Bombay, 4th September 1839.

DURPUN. SEPTEMBER 6.

We are informed that the situation of the Principal of the Poona College, now vacant by the dismissal of the late incumbent for misconduct, is ordered to be incorporated with one of the Professorships in that Institution. More Shastree Sathay, the Professor of Rhetoric is likely to be promoted to that situation.

This arrangement is excellent; for since there is a European superintendant to supervise the operations of the college, there can be no use of having any other inspector, except one acting strictly under his orders.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30th Captain C. H. Thomas, 11th Bengal N. I. from Madras.
Sept. 1st. Captain J. C. Heath, 5th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Sept. 2nd Lieut W. H. Welch, 23th M. N. I. from Sea.
Do. 4th Captain E. Wilchelo, Staff from Poonah.
Do. 3rd Lieut. C. Munro, 16th Regt. N. I. from Panwell.
Do. 6th Lieut. Col. Farquharson, 20th Regt. N. I. from Do.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4th Ensign F. Cureton, attached to 4th Regt. N. I. to Poonah

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Blackheath on the 13th of June, the Wife of Mr. Francis Leggett of a Son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2d—Barque Niagara, W. C. Champeon, Master, from New Castle 20th April 1839.

Do. Brig Ruby, H. Lovett, Master, from Columbo. 3rd August.

Passengers.—Mr. John Liebswager, Mr. Daniel Liebswager 3 Native Passengers

Sept. 6th—The East India Company's Pilot Brig Orissa, Mr. W. Howse, Commanding from Aden, 24th August 1839.

Passengers—As per Couriers Extr. of this day.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 2d.—Ship Kingston, H. Maclean, Master, to Muscat.

Passenger.—Mr. Horford.

Do. 3rd.—Ship Rahamany, Ebrahim bin Johar Nacquidah to Calcutta.

Passenger—4 Natives.

Do. 5th.—Barque Crown, John Kerr, Master, to Liverpool

Passengers—Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Pownal.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	Suez and Aden....	12th Sept.
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..	Calcutta..	
Nahamoody.....	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Pen. Mail &Sing:	[Sep About 1st
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co...		
Commerce.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	Liverpool.	
Sir Herbert Compton.	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	Persian Gulph...	
Lady Grant.....	Khemchund Motichund	Singapoor.	with disp.
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co.....	London ...	early disp.
Glenelg.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	China	in Sept.
Mary Gordon.....	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	Muscat.. London ..	in Oct.
Bombay.....	Dirom C. & Co.....		
Boteshire..	Skinner & Co.....	Persian	
Regia.....	Eduljee Framjee....	Gulph...	
Severn....	W. N. & Co.. ..... D. & M. Pestonjee....	London	dispt.
Lord Elphinstone....	Aga M. Rahim Esq....	Madras ..	10th Sept.
Hercules.....	Gibb Miller & Co...	Liverpool..	Quick dispt.
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Columbo..	10th Sept
Linlin	Higginson & Cardwell		
Herculean.....	Dirom Carter & Co...		
Sabelle.....	.....	.....	
Niagra.....	.....	.....	

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " " Indus.
" " " " Berenice.
" " " " Zenobia.
" " " " Hugh Lindsay.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
" " " Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
" " " Brig Tapteo.

Country Vessels.—Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Ruby, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Hydrooe, Coll, Newall, Samdany, Fanny, Hamido, Rahiman, Lord Elphinstone, Futtey Salam, Futtule Carrim Hydroos, and Razy.

American—Brig Waverly.

HIGH WATER TABLE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	10 54	11 3
Sunday.....	11 31	11 53
Monday.....	0 3	0 19

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE EXTRA.—AUG. 23.

OCCUPATION OF CABOUL.—A Correspondent at Lahore has sent us an Extract from an *Ukhbar* which we have had translated; said to have been despatched by Koonwar Now Nehal Sing to Kurruck Sing; as the report is native, there may still exist some doubt of its authenticity, but our Correspondent adds that "all the guns in Lahore are thundering forth the victory."

The British Army and His Majesty Shah Shooja-ool Moolk advanced from Ghuznee, and were met at Qilla Qazee by Dost Mohummed Khan's Force, accompanied by his Son's Modummud Ufzul Khan and Mohummud Ukbar Khan. An engagement took place. Mohummud Ukbar has been killed, and the British Army obtained a complete victory. Dost Mohummud Khan abandoned the whole of his baggage and guns, and fled with some Cavalry in the direction of Toorkistan after a great slaughter of the Affghans. The British Army advanced on Cabool with His Majesty Shah Shoojar-ool Moolk, and occupied Cabool. The battle of Qilla Qazee took place on the 1st and 2d instant, and the occupation of Cabool on the 4th instant.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.--AUT. 24.

We have much pleasure in being able to state that the Governor General has sanctioned, on the part of Government, a monthly allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem, in aid of the funds of the School-Book Society for the North Western Provinces---acts such as these, shed the truest lustre on his Lordship's administration.

The rain appears to have left us; only a few inconsiderable showers having fallen for many days past. A change may take place at full-moon, otherwise the crops must suffer considerably. The heat at present is dreadfully oppressive.

AGRA UKHBAR.—AUGUST 24.

At a Steam Meeting held some Months since at Agra, a resolution was passed, pledging in some fashion our community to support the Comprehensive Scheme, should the Bombay Residents not proceed in theirs. Now without considering how far that pledge is in unison with the general feeling, it is very clear that nothing is doing at Bombay, and we add with regret, nothing likely to be done. The islanders evidently look to Government for keeping a Steam Communication open for them, and have entirely lost sight of the "voluntary plan" which they formerly contemplated. Matters being in this position we can no longer hesitate to lend our assistance to the Comprehensive Scheme, the only one we can now hope to see succeed. Viewing the question, uninfluenced by Calcutta prejudice, we do regret that the efforts of all India are not directed to the Bombay Scheme, which the very physical features of the country point to as the best, but this we now despair of ever seeing done. We have therefore no choice between Bombay where nothing is doing, and Calcutta where the utmost activity is exerted to establish the Comprehensive Scheme, and, however reluctantly, we must if we desire to support Steam Communication at all, give in our adhesion to the latter. This course our cotemporary the *Englishman* calls upon us to take in redemption of the pledge above alluded to.

The subject will come under discussion at a Meeting, which we learn, is called for Wednesday next at Mr. Stowell's rooms, where parties desirous of considering it, will of course attend. The subscription list, is we observe, rapidly filling, a proof the investment is considered a safe and profitable one.

The Bombay Committee though totally inactive as regards the main features of their plan, have been doing something to open the Suez desert to travellers. A recent letter from that Presidency states, that they have been building Bungalows and providing other facilities for travellers crossing the desert. Their attempts have not been hitherto very successful, chiefly from the difficulty of obtaining an active and trustworthy Superintendent over their Contractors and other parties. As however these exertions have given rise to considerable competition among private individuals, the end they have in view will be ultimately gained to the public.

Agra.—Intelligence of the arrival of the Army at Cabool on the 5th of July, 12 days after the Storming of Ghuznee, has reached Agra from Loodeeanah Dost Moohumud had fled to Bulkh.

Colonel Wade has had a sharp engagement with a body of Khuebourees, in which the two Companies of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry with him, suffered severely, having had several men killed. The two Companies of the 21st, also with him, escaped with one wounded.

Joudhpoor is positively to be invested whatever concession the Rajah may make. These the fate of Ghuznee will bring down to the Zero of humiliation, but the Governor General has prudently determined to receive Maun Singh's submission with a force at his gates. A demonstration under the direction of Brigadier Reid, is immediately to be made against the town of Meertu, from which an important effect was expected. Majors Dixon, Foster and Maling are to support Brigadier Reid by a simultaneous movement from different quarters on Meertu without however forming a junction with him.

A Steam Meeting will take place at Mr. Stowell's rooms, on Wednesday next at six o'clok A. M.

Mr. Gordon leaves for Calcutta to-morrow Mr. Bracken of Calcutta, will, it is thought, succeed him.

We have had a ten days interval of dry weather, which has to some extent, marred the fine prospects of the Khureef season. The weather now however indicates a change.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—AUGUST 19.

PASSENGERS VESSEL TO THE RED SEA.—The question so often and so anxiously asked us, as to whether any passenger vessel would proceed to the Red Sea, in the next cold season so as to enable parties from Bengal of travel overland to England, is now answered in the affirmative. The *Colombo*, whose excellent qualities and of whose worthy commander we were enabled to speak the other day (by a correspondent and late passenger) in terms of the warmest commendation, is now, as will be seen by the advertisement to leave Calcutta, for the Red Sea, in January next, calling at Madras and Ceylon. We think Messrs Lyall. Matheson and Co. deserve well of the public for the arrangement they have made, and we sincerely hope they will be rewarded by seeing their good ship filled with passengers and cargo on the occasion in question.

BAPTISM OF A BRAMIN YOUTH.—On Thursday evening last, between the hours of six and seven, a Bramin youth named Koylas Chunder Mookerjee was baptized at the Mission house of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in Cornwallis-square. The ceremony was performed in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen, who take an interest in native conversion. There were also present on the occasion, upwards of one hundred students of the Assembly's School. We further learnt the following facts from our informant, a school-fellow of the youth. He is about eighteen years of age, and received his English education at this Institution. He is said to have declared his faith in Christianity upwards of three months since; and to have, in consequence, incurred the extreme displeasure of his friends and relatives, who left nothing untried to prevent the event taking place. They had for some time put him under lock and key and allowed him to have communication with no body, without any effect. They then sent him home to the interior, where he had been closely watched for two months, when he managed to effect his escape to Calcutta, where he found shelter in the house of a Rev. Gentleman, and continued to live with him up to the day of his Baptism.

Blessings on the Bombay Government! We hear that the steamer which was to have started on the 16th of September is now to go on the 12th of the month---so that we have four days less than we fancied we had for writing! The 25th will be the latest safe day.---August 20.

If constancy and perseverance will ensure the attainment of any object in which men are interested, the people of Calcutta may certainly calculate in ultimately carrying the 'comprehensive plan' of Steam Communication with England; for each succeeding half year brings them together in greater numbers, inspires them with greater zeal, and fixes their resolution to vanquish the various difficulties which present themselves like 'Hydra's heads.'

Yesterday's meeting brought together not less than four hundred persons of all clases of Society, most of whom seemed to feel the deep interest attaching to the Steam question and the great importance of demonstrating their unabated anxiety for its early settlement. The Bishop took the chair and explained that he did so because it gave him an opportunity of paying a tribute to the public and private worth of the late Lord William Bentick, and because he felt it his duty to Society to lend his aid in the present posture of affairs as regarded the establishment of Steam Communication. His Lordship dwelt for a considerable time, and with his usual warmth and ardour, upon the great service rendered to India by the late Governor General, and expatiated on his piety, his liberality, his charity, and his preseverance in the great cause which had brought the meeting together. When he sat down, Mr. Greenlaw read the report, which we have commenced publishing in another column. Captain T. J. Taylor then moved the first Resolution, prefacing it with a few observations, which if in some degree irrelevant, were nevertheless founded in fact and are better spoken than smothered on these public occasions. He thought that the public had cause for congratulation upon the advanced state of Steam Navigation, and upon the aspect of their own affairs generally. It was commonly said that people could never be prevailed upon to move in these matters in England unless they had some direct personal interests in view—some selfish end to gain. But the conduct of Mr. Timothy Curtis was a practical refutation of the remark. That gentleman had applied his energy, had exercised his influence, in the cause of the people of India, though he had nothing to hope for in return but the approbation of his own conscience, and the esteem of his fellowmen. He Captain Taylor, hoped that he would not be disappointed in attaining these. Captain Taylor then adverted to the obstacles presented by the Court of Directors to the completion of the comprehensive arrangement. The Board of Control were favorable to the plan; but there was an under current of opposition originating in the dislike of the court to any scheme that should bring them nearer the governed, or that should afford facilities for an approach to the supreme authority. If access to the Court of Directors were easy, numbers of the natives would find their way to England and ring their grievances in the ears of the Leadenhall potentates. The iniquitous resumption, for example, would furnish an ample theme of complaint, for such was the feeling which the measure had created that Capt. Taylor had been told by natives in the interior that they only wanted a leader, and they would rise *en masse* to resist the outrage! Capt. T. then moved the first Resolution:—

Resolved.---That the report be received; that the thanks of this meeting be conveyed by the Right Reverend the chairman to Messrs. Curties, Larkins, Bagshaw, and McKillop, and to Captain Barber, for their zealous and well directed efforts to obtain the immediate establishment of a perfect Comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, and that they be assured that no exertion shall be wanting in Bengal in aid of their endeavours.

The Bishop, in putting the resolutions to the meeting, recommended, with reference to what had fallen from Capt. Taylor, that all persons who might address the meeting should do so with calmness and moderation, adhering strictly to the subject matter of discussion and avoiding every thing that had not a tendency to advance the grand object in view.

Mr. H. M. Parker in moving the second Resolution, wished to make a few observations. He would adhere strictly to facts and trusted not to overstep the boundaries of prudence recommended by the Honorable Chairman. The first fact to which he would refer, in support of his resolution was that the present moment was one in which a regular and speedy communication with England was of vital importance to the safety of the empire. With war threatening three sides of our territory, with war within its very heart (for as such might the Joudpore expedition be regarded)---every hour was to us a month of other times. His *second fact* was, that steam vessels all over the world, whatever their magnitude, never relaxed in their punctuality. The *Great Western*, the *Liverpool*, the *British Queen*, travelled through storms and adverse winds with the regularity he might say, of clock work; and for his *third fact* he would refer to the state of things on this side the isthmus of Suez. While on the one side people sent their mails in *Great Westerns* and similar vessels, ours were sent by the Supreme Government on a voyage of discovery in two sailing vessels. Mr. Parker's *fourth fact* was that the Bombay Government informed the Court of Directors that only ten days were occupied in conveying the mails from Bombay to Calcutta; this, was the Government *fact*, whereas *our* fact was that the mails had invariably exceeded the period by twelve, fifteen and even twenty-one days. Mr. Parker illustrated his assertion by quoting from official documents the dates of the departure and receipt, and clinched his case by alluding to the fact of the packets which went from Calcutta on the 17th of July for the purpose of being dispatched by the *Zenobia* (late *Kilkenny*) steamer. The *Zenobia* sailed on the day appointed *without our mails!!* Mr. Parker then submitted the second Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. James Colquhon:—

Resolved.—That the position of the question, when the last Mail was dispatched,, demands that this meeting should reiterate in the strongest manner possible the unabated desire which pervades this meeting and the public in general, for the immediate establishment of the communication, and their determined resolution to continue to use every means in their power to obtain it.

Before the Resolution was put from the chair, Mr. Turton suggested that it would be as well previous to bestowing any censure upon the Bombay Government to ascertain whether or not that Government were really to blame for the irregular dispatch of the overland packets from Bombay to Calcutta. Captain Taylor explained that the mismanagement commenced at Nagpore, as from that place the dawk had to pass through jungles, but little inhabited, and to encounter many obstacles. Mr. Parker did not care where the blame lay: it was quite sufficient that difficulties existed to prove the necessity for the Comprehensive Plan which would render us independent of a land transit.

Mr. Stocqueler moved the third Resolution, to the effect that Baboo Muttyloll Seal should be appointed a Member of the Steam Committee, vice Baboo Moothooranauth Mullick, deceased. Mr. Stocqueler remarked that he thought it was of great importance that the native gentlemen should be encouraged to take an interest in the adoption of a plan of Steam Communication with England, and more particularly of that which was by common consent denominated the 'comprehensive;' and as Baboo Muttyloll Seal was remarkable for shrewdness and sagacity, and an excellent man of business, and had moreover a large stake in the new company, he had great pleasure in moving that he be nominated the successor of Mothoornath Mullick. Mr. David Hare seconded the Resolution, which was carried. Before submitting the motion, Mr. Stocqueler remarked that he was inclined to think the Bengal Government was in some degree to blame for the irregular carriage of the mails from Nagpore to Midnapore. As far as his information went, there were certain zemindars and Rajahs, who offered obstacles to the progress of the dawk, and it rested with the Government to insist upon the exercise of the influence of the Commissioner of Cuttack in removing these obstacles.

Mr. Turton moved the fourth Resolution, which was as follows:—

Resolved.—That this meeting deeply deplore the loss which the cause we are here to support has sustained by the decease of Lord William Bentinck, and, impressed with the most profound gratitude for his zealous, straightforward, and unwearied exertions for the promotion of the great measure while he was alive, desire to manifest by this resolution their reverence for the memory of the earliest, warmest, and most preserving friend of a comprehensive Steam Communication between Britain and British India, a cause which he continued zealously and perseveringly to support to the hour of his lamented death.'

In submitting this Resolution, Mr. Turton eulogised the conduct of Lord William Bentinck throughout the whole of the proceedings connected with the attempt to establish Steam Navigation. He traced His Lordship's course of procedure from the day when, in 1834, he gave the public the assurance of the support of the Supreme Government down to the moment when he saw His Lordship in Paris three or four months ago. Lord William's exertions in Parliament, his importunity with the Board of Control and Court of Directors,---the skill and judgment he displayed in marshalling the evidence which was to be given before the House of Commons,---his activity in visiting every steam vessel of any note, in order to examine and to recommend the application of, any improvements that might be apparent,---his unconquerable firmness in resisting any suggestions for the alterations of the great plan---those and a hundred other circumstances bore witness to the deep interest which he felt in the consummation of the task which had been undertaken. Mr. Turton viewed his death not only with regret, but with dismay, for he knew not where to lay his finger on one fitted to be his successor *Dwarkanauth Tagore* supported Mr. Turton's Resolution in a brief speech replete with feeling. He regarded Lord William Bentinck as the first and best friend the Natives of India ever had. He it was who threw down all idle distinctions between men of different complexions, and first taught the natives the great doctrine of self-respect. The Lord Bishop, in putting the Resolution to the vote, remarked that it was a striking proof of Lord W. Bentinck's public worth when a European and a Native were found expressing the same sentiment on the same occasion. His Lordship then left the chair, and Captain Johnson having proposed a vote of thanks, the meeting separated.

This is a rough and imperfect sketch, but we have not had time or opportunity to prepare a better. We believe it is substantially correct.---*Ibid,*

Among the nominations, by public report, to the Commander-in-chiefship in India, which have for months past included the names of half the eligible generals, we have observed by the more recent accounts, the name of Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who for so many years has borne the office of Military Secretary at the Horse Guards,---a somewhat more powerful and important post than its namesake in the suite of an Indian Commander-in-chief, where it is nothing but a channel, and not exclusively that, for patronage correspondence, It is an appointment (the Indian Secretary ship) invariably conferred upon a royal officer, though why it should not be at least alternately bestowed on the Queen's and Company's army, we do not very well know; for if it have to deal with the claims of Queen's officers, so it has with those of Company's, and a Military Secretary, new from England, assuredly knows no more of the Indian army than a Company's officer would know of the Queen's—probably not so much—but if there be any thing particular in the office as connected with the Horse Guards, then why not have a Military Secretary (as there are Adjutant Generals, &c.) for each army, and divide the present salary between the two. But to return to Lord Fitzroy. That he is a very excellent officer, both in the cabinet and the field, will be on all hands conceded; but still he is not the man we should choose for the head of the Indian army, for he must unavoidably be imbued with the strongest of the Horse Guards prejudices against that army, and would be more unjust to its merits than even Sir Edward Paget. Nay, we cannot doubt, from his lordship's known influence, that he has all along been the principal agent, if not the ostensible one in conducting the opposition which is usually found in that quarter to every measure that may tend to advance the Company's army or *recognise* its rank, if we may so express ourselves, in the military scale of estimate; and we think, therefore, that he would prove no friend to it, in the high station to which rumour has appointed him. Whether he would be more deferential to the Supreme Government than the generality of those we have already had is very problematical; and indeed we do not expect that there will ever be the fitting degree of subordination towards the local authorities on the part of such a functionary. The best plan, though not one likely to be adopted, would be to have a Commander-in-chief for each Presidency's *Company's* army and Commander-in chief of the royal forces in India, who should, in common with the others, receive his orders from the civil Government in all matters where Her Majesty's troops were concerned. There need be no clashing whatever, for of course the subordinate commands would be arranged as at present, when there are, for many purposes, virtually two Commander-in-chief, by the same person acting as such through different staff officers, to each of the armies.--*Ibid.*

We understand that letters have been received in town from Mr. Crawfurd, the agent for the Landholder's Association, acknowledging the receipt of all the papers requisite for bringing the resumption proceedings before Parliament and the other high authorities. Mr. Crawfurd writes in high spirits regarding the prospects before him. He describes the feeling of hostility to the Resumptions as almost universal, especially amongst the Civil Servants of the East India Company (!) and entertains but little doubt of a final triumph over the Government.

We are glad to record this piece of intelligence, and would recommend all the Native gentlemen concerned to trust their cases to Mr. Crawfurd, instead of to those leaders whom Captain Taylor described them as wanting. A quiet and legitimate appeal is far more efficacious than a tumultuous meeting vowing war to the knife.—*August* 21.

Though the army for Joudpore is a very pretty and compact force, yet we do not think that it will have anything in the fighting way to do, nor do we think that the Governor General anticipates that it will, and this surmise we draw from certain parts of the arrangement, which we opine would have been different, had the usual war difficulties been anticipated by his lordship. However we do not intend our conjecture on this head to be taken as prophecy, for we are not blind to the *chance* there is of the jeopardised Rajah making something of a fight, if he find that his submission is deemed too tardy to be sufficient as an atonement, and is consequently driven to believe that nothing worse can come of defeat than will be his lot even without resistance. The force is strong in infantry, and quite equal in all respects to the capture of any fortified place which it is likely to have to take; but we believe it presents an instance of the smallest cavalry brigade upon record, viz. a brigade of little more than one regiment, and even that strength made up of a detachment of squadrons? From the large proportion of (we presume) siege ordnance, and of sappers and miners, perhaps we should not make so sure, as some of our expressions indicate that we do, that on the part of government actual service is not anticipated; but as it might not be fair to mention the grounds of our conjecture, we shall not enter into argument to prove its probability. It would, at any rate, be most impolitic to take the field for such a purpose as the present, otherwise than fully prepared to overcome all possible opposition; and although the strength in which we may appear will be likely to deter the offender from resistance, yet it may be asserted with safety that he would oppose, either in the field, or behind his fortifications, a force which might be estimated as too weak to, at all events, successfully besiege him, even if it drove him from the field into the fort. We do wisely, therefore, to send *more* than might actually suffice for the service; and we have always held it fit to be a mistaken doctrine of Sir Thomas Munro's, that the British Government was wont to send needlessly powerful armies, or detachments, against native enemies, for we are quite sure that the plan is good *as policy*, and that it saves a great expenditure of both blood and treasure in the end, and guards us from even the suspicion, in the eyes of the lookers on, of being defeated in the contest, as well as impresses all of them with a belief in the futility of opposition. It is bad for our name, when any enemy is emboldened to even calculate whether resistance has a chance of being successful; and we should therefore always come down on them in such manifest military power as should instantly demonstrate to even their imperfect judgments, which make them think so much of mere numbers, that immediate submission to our terms is their only means of averting the greater evils which would accrue to them, if their rashness or their contumacy compelled us, as conquerors, to deal with them on the *ne plus ultra* principle, which if it do not, in our more civilized application of it, ruin a country, or exterminate a race, should rarely fall short of overthrowing a dynasty.—*Ibid.*

Accounts from England mention that the Steamers intended for this country were in a state of great forwardness. The *Queen* was launched on the 1st of June last, the *Cleopatra* was bought afloat a short time previously—and the *Sesostris* soon afterwards. The latter vessel is, we understand, intended for the Indian Navy, and will be placed under the orders of the Bombay Government.—*August*, 22.

Those who entertain a high opinion of the capacity of Sir Charles Metcalfe for Government, will be glad to hear that he is about to succeed Sir Lionel Smith in the Government of the colony of Jamaica. We were pretty sure, that, after the worthy Baronet had had a sufficient taste of the pleasures of English life, he would be desirous of public employment, and we must say that, regarding him as one of those who have every disposition to use the power entrusted to them for the advantage and happiness of their species, we rejoice that a new field is opening to his philanthropy. We were in hopes that a sense of justice, or the dictates of good policy, would have induced the Court of Directors to have given Sir Charles the reversion of the Governor Generalship of India, (supposing him to be one of the six persons from whom Ministers allow them to chuse) but we suspect his offence in freeing the press has yet to be forgotten and forgiven—or perhaps he has no inclination himself to return to the scene of his former labors and triumphs.—*Ibid.*

We are informed that Sir Henry Fane has now received Lord Hill's formal permission to resign the command of the Indian Army. His Excellency adheres to his intention of proceeding homeward in November or December next.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.---AUG. 21.

The Opium Scrip was put up for sale to-day, and went off briskly, after a slight pause or two at 355 Rs. per chest?

At first, bidders held back, and at one time no more than 180 a chest was expected, but after the lapse of 10 or 15 minutes, bidders became animated, and it soon rose to the price stated. There was a goodly attendance of Natives, Jews, Armenians and Europeans. The Jews in particular seemed to interest themselves much in the result of the sale.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

DEAR SIR,—I am afraid that the note which I appended to the Report of the Steam Committee, after it had been read, was not sufficiently explicit.

I certainly did say that I could not understand why the Bombay Post Office should send only 3 covers of Overland letters and 161 Newspapers, in all 164 Covers on one day, and *on the following day* 1,063 Covers of letters and 184 Newspapers in all 1,247 Covers.

I found, however, after I made that remark, that these two divisions of the Mail, viz. the 3d and 4th, left Bombay on the same day, although the former arrived one day before the latter, that is in sixteen and seventeen days respectively after the English Mail reached Bombay; so that now the matter which it is difficult to understand is—why so unequal a distribution of the letters was made. If the 3d division which had so few Overland Covers, was loaded up to its weight with Bombay letters, still it seems to me that it would have been better to have made an equal distribution of both the Overland and Bombay Letters between the two divisions.

I may now observe that the 1st and 2d divisions also left Bombay on the same day, viz. 27th ultimo; one arrived on the 12th and the other the 13th inst. viz. in 18 and 19 days respectively after the mail reached Bombay. They brought each as follows—Overland Covers:

	Letters	Newspapers	Total Covers
12th inst.	815	140	915
13th "	798	92	890

The Calcutta Mail, from Bombay, of the 27th ultimo was 175 hours getting to Nagpore, a distance, according to Captain Taylor, of 508 miles, which is at the rate of a fraction less than 3 miles per hour. From Nagpore to Calcutta, a distance of 707 miles, that mail came in 197 hours, or at the rate of within a fraction of 3 Miles and 6-10th per hour.

Now it is said by Mr. Turton that the distance from Bombay to Nagpore is on a road on which a horse dâk may travel;—while the first 182 Miles on this side Nagpore is also sufficiently good for a horse dâk, but the next 380 Miles run through a jungly country with steep Ghats, the remaining distance being over an ordinary road.

Thus the Mail came on the Bombay side over a horse dâk road a trifle under three miles—while on the Calcutta side, where for 386 Miles the road is jungly and difficult of passage, it came at the rate of a trifle under 3 Miles and 6-10th per hour, the difference being half a Mile per hour in favour of Calcutta.

I have mentioned the four first divisions of the late Calcutta overland Mail, and that two of them left Bombay on the 27th ultimo and two on the 28th;—the remaining two however left on different days, and brought as follows.

Arrived at			Total
left Bombay	Calcutta	Letters Newspapers	Covers
29 July	16 Augt.	7 324	331
30 "	17 "	21 523	524

These divisions arrived respectively 20 and 21 days after the English Mail reached Bombay!

I observe the *Bombay Courier* imagines that our Post Master General only allowed 12 days for the dâk reaching Bombay in time for the last steamer. He has been led into this error apparently from the Calcutta dâks of 17th, 18th and 19th ultimo arriving together at Bombay on the 3d instant. You are aware that the former of these dates was the advertised latest safe date for the overland despatch, which gives 15 instead of 12 days. This Mail reached Nagpore in 203 hours, which is 8 days and 11 hours, travelling at the rate of very nearly 3¼ Miles per hour. From Nagpore to Bombay however it took 181 hours, which is 7 days and 13 hours, and only at the rate of a fraction more than 2¼ Miles per hour. Now if this Mail had travelled on the Bombay side as fast as it did on the Calcutta side, it would have arrived one day and a half sooner than it did; or if it had gone a quarter of a mile faster on the Bombay side than on the Calcutta, which—considering the differences of the roads, I should think it might well do, it would have arrived two days earlier, and have been in time for the *Zenobia*.

The above, I believe, will be found, to be correct facts; and, in my opinion, they, in conjunction with the occasional longer interruptions from torrents, and heavy rains, injuring the covers so that they come here, at times, with not only the address but the interior writing effaced, and sometimes with the covers of newspapers wholly destroyed, as has been the case on the last occasion, whereby a particular newspaper to my address has not reached me; I say, these facts, in my opinion, establish beyond all possibility of question that the Bombay line is not "a much more rapid and certain mode of Communication than a Steam conveyance" for Calcutta *even for letters*; and not only that it is not so now, but that, that it cannot be made so; because after what has passed on this subject it is impossible to suppose that if it had been practicable to further accelerate the dak and to secure the letters &c. from injury, it would have been done ere this.

It has been stated incorrectly that I have deprecated any improvement in the dak between Calcutta and Bombay, on the ground that it would, if not altogether prevent the establishment of the comprehensive scheme, at least retard it. I repeat that I never gave utterance to any such sentiment. I desire, as much as any man, who has no *particular* personal interest in the matter, can do that the dak should be accelerated and secured as much as possible; and I repeat I am quite satisfied that no improvement in the land means of intercommunication between Calcutta and Bombay can possibly be made, which could any degree worth notice diminish the expediency of the extension of Steam Communication of Galle, Madras and Calcutta.

I am, Dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
CHAS. B. GREENLAW.

Calcutta, 21st August, 1839.

We invite the attention of our readers to a letter in another column, from the indefatigible Secretary to the Steam Committee, in which he incontestibly proves, by the agency of those stubborn reasoners---figures, that, not this, but on the other side of Nagpore, there has been the greater measure of delay in the transmission of the Mails between this place and Bombay. In spite of the inferiority of the roads on this side, which, for 386 miles, are along a very difficult country, whereas the whole distance between Bombay and Nagpore is accessible to a horse dak, the rate of transmission on our side is above half a mile an hour faster than on that of Bombay; which said half a mile *per* hour of delay on the other side of Nagpore was the sole cause of our Mails arriving too late for transmission by the *Zenobia*. Had the conveyance been as rapid on the Bombay side, as on this, they would have reached their destination in time. So much for the faultlessness of the Bombay Post Office and the inferiority of our own establishment.---*Aug.* 22.

THE CALCUTTA COURIER.---AUG. 22.

We are glad to learn that the Revd. Mr. Smith, of the Scotch Mission, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday last, with Baboo Aunund Chunder Mojoomdar, a native convert, who proceeded to England a few years back. The Revd. Mr. Smith, we are given to understand, will be the coadjutor of the Revd. Mr. Ewart and Revd. Mr. McDonald, in the General Assembly's Institution, Cornwallis Square.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—AUG. 27.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT BULLOCK.—It is our painful duty to announce the decease of Lieutenant Robert Bullock, of the 44th Native Infantry, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General in the Ceded Districts. Lieutenant Bullock was an Officer of every superior abilities, and as a member of Society, his loss will be deeply regretted.

THE PETTY COURT.---No Acting Chief Commissioner has been yet appointed to the Petty Court, but it is supposed that Mr. Savage will succeed to Mr. Elliott's situation, and Mr. Fullerton become Second. It is rumoured that Messrs Dalrymple, Blunt, Ragavah Charyar and Ramyah, are Candidates for the 3d Commissionership.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Under instructions from Army Head Quarters the 3d Light Infantry, the 51st N. I. and a Company of Artillery, were to leave Secunderabad on route to join the Force proceeding against Kurnool on Saturday last. We the other day expressed ourself fearful that the Bellary District would be unable to supply the great number of Bullocks required for the Force concentrating at Adoni, and it is so; but the Vellore and Bangalore Commissariat have made up the deficiency. Four Elephants and twenty-four Camels have also been despatched from the Caverypauk depôt to Cuddapah for the use of the Kurnool Commissioners. The 13th Native Infantry must have pushed on sharply; it seems only the other day that they quitted Palaveram, and the Corps reached Vellore on the 23d instant. The 48th too were within a short distance of Cuddapah on the 19th, and notwithstanding the rain that had fallen almost every day during the march, the corps was tolerably healthy.

KURNOOL.—Our correspondent at Kurnool has at last favored us with a missive: its contents are not however of very exciting interest, but editorial poverty compelleth us in the present dearth of news to grasp at what we can catch. The most important feature in our letter is an address lately made by the Nawaub to his Soldiery, wherein he intimated that he might possibly ere long have occasion for their services, and requested them in such case to have no thought for their lives, but to fight like Trumps, and as an earnest of future favours, each Patna had the gratification of receiving two months pay on the spot.

We have before us a detail of all the subjects of difference between the Nawaub and the Collector of Bellary, whose interference seems to have caused no little disgust to the Kurnool Chieftain. We know not how far the experiment may be successful in revenue realization, but it seems that the Nawaub is in the habit of administering Corporal punishment to his officials whenever the daily proceeds of the townduties of Kurnool are below par, that is to say less than 300 Rupees per diem, which he has himself fixed as their minimum. We are rather inclined to opine with a Bellary Correspondent, that notwithstanding all the late warlike preparations at Kurnool, the Nawaub will be humble himself at first sight of a British Force, since a recent communication from the Bellary Collector had the effect of causing him to proceed to the Mosque with all his principal Chiefs, to whom he there announced his intention of making a pilgrimage incontinently to Mecca, but was turned from such purpose by their dissuasions. The Nawaub is we *guess*, growing somewhat unpopular with his subjects, inasmuch as having lately proposed an alliance between his son and the granddaughter of one Manoovur Khan, the latter declined, on the plea of a previous engagement in another quarter, notwithstanding that the Quazee was sent to use his influence with grandpapa and that the Nawaub threatened vengeance on his head in the event of a continued refusal.

CHITTOOR DISTRICT.---We are indebted to a Correspondent for the following favourable account of the Chittoor District.

"*The country about Chittoor and Vellore is now in a very flourishing state, the Crops are advancing rapidly, and the prospects of a favourable season bright. Rain has been falling heavily and incessantly for the last week, and has removed all probability of failure or scarcity. It is reported that the Head Station of the District is shortly to be favoured with a passing visit from the Principal Collector, who (after a protracted residence with his family at the luxurious retreat of Palmanair) has, it is said, at last made up his mind to relinquish its cool climate for the Sea Breeze at Pulicat, where he may probably remain until the Monsoon commences.*

"The 48th Regt. N. I. passed through the District about 10 days ago on route to Cuddapah, and the 13th Regt. N. I. is expected to reach Vellore about the 27th Instant."

MADRAS HERALD.—AUGUST 28.

ARRIVALS.—August 23, Ship *Roxburgh Castle*, William Cumberland, from Port Jackson, 7th July.

Passengers.—Mrs. Turnbull Brevet Captain G. Stirling, 2d or The Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot; Lieut. T. Jones, H. M. 16th Regt. B. S. Parker, Esq., and Dr. Kelsall.

Abolition of the Presidency of Madras--state of the Bombay Civil service.--The Bombay papers are discussing in a very self satisfied manner the probability of the annexation of this Presidency to their own, and their patriotism has led them to the conclusion that all India would be greatly benefitted by the abolition of this Government with its Members of Council, Secretaries, Boards, and Courts, of Justice especially the Supreme Court. When we perused these joyous anticipations of the Bombay Papers it struck us that we had lately seen a picture of the Bombay Civil Service which would justify the belief that to *that* body, above all others, the junction of this Presidency to their own would be "a consummation devoutly to be wished for" while to the Civil Service of Madras it would be one as devoutly to be deprecated. We ferretted out the document in question—a letter by a retired Bombay Civil Servant, in the *Asiatic Journal*—we had intended to give it entire, but the intelligence from China compels us to postpone it to our next paper, with the exception of one sentence by way of specimen.

"The day is, however, past when most of the present members of the service might be recompensed; twelve or fourteen years of *disgust* have destroyed their zeal and energy, so hard to keep alive and so impossible to reanimate. A long list *must* be disposed of—but how? They can never retire and leave their families destitute; they must clog the service, whilst the energies of the juniors are rotting in apathy and disgust. No subject, Mr. Editor, is of more importance than the present, and regret that an abler advocate has not taken it up. *The march of armies is* nothing *to it*; for it is opinion, and not armies, that will uphold or destroy our empire. The Civil Service is the channel through which opinion must flow, and whether that channel should be pure or poisoned, I need not determine. They cannot give the people a good opinion of the justice of their governors, which they themselves per chance are suffering under the most intolerable wrongs and injustice. In the last *Gazette* I see Mr. Langford appointed assistant judge at Tannah, the salary of which is Rs. 700 per month Mr. Langford went to India in 1822; he has therefore eight years more to serve to complete his twenty-five years. Mr. Langford held a better appointment as assistant to the political agent in Kattywar, in 1834. Mr. Sims went to India in 1822, and is now first assistant to the Collector of Candeish, an appointment procurable in *Madras* and Bengal after about *three* years' service. The retiring pensions are held up as a reward sufficient for all sacrifices made, keeping out of sight the fact that the Civil Fund is a source of actual profit to the Company. In fact, the trial is one of principle; the service has stood it well, in hopes that the justice of their claims would at some time be acknowledged, &c. That hope is is now relinquished; and where *poverty* and *despair* abide, integrity and efficiency should not long remain."

The letter contains some valuable truths and warnings, but is disfigured by the conceit and superciliousness of the writer, and his ideas of the immense superiority of his own (late) profession to that of every

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other under heaven (would that he were single in this) which vents itself in terms that might excite disgust, did not the extremity of his vanity rather induce a smile. He says in one part "A Civilian *should* be like a king, *able to do no wrong*; *such*, a few years ago, *he was* (Oh! never to be sufficiently regretted period!) * * * * * he was *feared* and respected."

This is *pretty well*. but when the writer who doubtless wore a *colored* coat, comes to compare civilians with gentlemen who wear *red* ones, he can hardly find words to express the immeasureable superiority of his own profession over that of arms—What must be his contempt for those "*adventurers*" (as his brethren used sometimes *politly* to style them) who have not the *honor* of serving John Company in *any* capacity.

"*The comparison is but too often made between the pay of the Civil and Military Survices, but the* ignorance (if Ensigns of ten years standing do "*too often*" make such comparisons, we doubt whether it is from "*ignorance*") *thus displayed is* too palpable to require exposure. As well *might the* common Soldier *complain that he was not paid as much as* the Officers."

In the language of "Mr. John Browdie" we would entreat and beseech this most exemplary Civilian to "draw it *mild*."

We confess that owing to our "palpable ignorance" we were *not* aware that there was as great a distance between Civilians and Officers, as between an officer and a Private. Our ignorance had led us to suppose that the *greatest* difference between them was in the *interest* which they respectively possessed, which at home gave a Writership to one and only a Cadestship to the other--which upon arrival in India sent the latter to practice the "*goose step*" and the former to "*College*," there to be presented with one thousand Pagodas if he chose to be tolerably diligent, or, if he preferred taking it coolly, to be allowed a year for the purpose of combining *amusement* with study--and which afterwards destined the Writer to the discharge of duties remunerated with a salary, two, three or four times, (as the case may be,) larger than falls to the share of the Cadet, but *not much* more irksome. nor accompanied with *much* more exposure to climate or danger.

SYDNEY.

BENT'S NEWS AND NEW SOUTH WALES ADVERTISER.—JUNE 29.

STEAM NAVIGATION.—A lecture on this important subject, more particularly with respect to the practicability of running vessels between this Colony and Europe, was delivered at the School of Arts yesterday evening by ——

THEATRE.---The Theatrical season will commence on Monday night next. In consequence of a reduction in the salaries of some of the performers, we understand they contemplate proceeding to Hobart Town.

BURNING OF THE LUCRETIA.—The barque Lucretia, bound from this port to India, was, we are sorry to say, totally destroyed by fire, on the evening of Wednesday last. It is a matter of doubt as to the cause of the fire, but it is supposed that it was occasioned by the contact of the flame of a candle with the bung-hole of a cask of spirits. Every assistance was rendered by the officers and crews of H. M. ships Pelorus and Herald, but the fire increased at such a rate as very soon to leave little hope of saving the vessel. Captain Harding fired into the burning hull,for the purpose ot scuttling her, but without effect. It lay a flaming mass,which persons in boats feared to approach, on account of a rumonr that there were several barrels of gumpowder on boa d, But, for this, perhaps some more effectual means might have been taken to extinguish the fire. Up to a late hour in the night, fragments of blazing wood were to be seen floating about the harbour, and the hull of the vessel presented one vast sheet of flame until about eleven o'clock, when the fire subsided. The gunpowder, which exploded several hours before, carried away the quarter-deck and the masts; from which time, until morning, the vessel smouldered away to the water's edge. We hear that she was fully insured She was a new vessel, and about to sail for India in ballast.

COLONEL LEAVY.—We have this week to announce the sudden death of Colonel Leavy, late of the 21st Fusileers, which took place yesterday, at the Club House. Colonel Leavy served in the army for upwards of thirty-five years. He saw a great deal of active service, and commanded the 7th Fusiliers at the stroming of Badajos, although then only a Captain in that corps; for which he received a buckle of merit, and was promoted to a Majority—he joined the 21st Fusiliers at Barbadoes as Major in 1820, and was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of that fine regiment in 1822. He finally retired from the service in 1836, to settle in this Colony, and possessed considerable property. He was a native of the country of Cork, in which he had also some valuable estates, and enjoyed a pension from Government in consequence of his wounds.

A Correspondent, whose letter we publish in another column, suggests the trial, in this Colony, of steam carriages on the roads, in order to facilitate the communication with the interior. That means of easy and speedy communication are highly desirable, there can, of course, be no doubt; but we question if our correspondent's suggestions,if carried into effect, would sufficiently remunerate the projectors. Steam carriages have been found to go well on common roads in Great Britain; but, then, they *are* roads. That such carriages would answer on the half-formed, rough, heavy, and precipitous roads in the interior of this Colony, is very doubtful. However, we recommend our correspondent's letter to the consideration of our fellow colonists.---*Sydney, Herald June*, 24.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The Roman Catholics were at length about to erect a New Church at Hobart Town, and the Chief Justice, Sir J. L. Pedder, and Colonial Secretary, Captain Forster, had liberally contributed to the same excellent object. *Murray's Review* says, this is as it should be on the part of the leading public men of the Established Church, proving that as Sir John Franklin so admirably observes in the speech, "worship itself, not its forms," should be the great object. We understand that subscription for the Orphan Catholic children, the "rejected" of the "established" Orphan Schools is liberally attended to.

The interest of money was on the decline, as short dated bills are being discounted at Hobart Town at 8 per cent., and money can now be had on mortgage from 8 to 10 per cent.

The Attorney-General, upon introducing a Bill for Paving and Lighting, and a Road Act said, "hitherto the Government has defrayed the expense of paving and lighting, and constructing and maintaining the roads. It is now expedient that the people should do it"

The papers quote the prices of wheat at from 14s. to 15s. per bushel and potatoes at 12s. per cwt.

Such an autum was never before known in Van Diemen's Land. Delightful as was the weather, and in the south of Italy it is said by some of the papers it is not more so, it is stated to be attended with the most injurious consequences to the country. What would our southern contemporaries say, if they witnessed the season that we, in New South Wales, have experienced during this winter? They would indeed say it was surpassing that of the south of Italy.

The prospectus for erecting by joint stock shares, a public building to be called the *Hobart Town Mechanics School of Arts and Commercial Exchange*, by raising £3000, in 600 shares of £5 each, had appeared in the papers. One thousand two hundred and ten pounds had been subscribed for; and Mr. Gilbert Robertson had been appointed Secretary *pro tem*. Messrs. Dunn, Hopkins, and Walker had taken ten and twenty shares each. A deputation consisting of several highly respectable gentlemen, waited upon Sir John Franklin, representing the Committee of the proposed Commercial Exchange and Mechanics' Institution, the grant of an appropriate place on land, on the purchase of the same, at a reasonable rate. His Excellency stated that he could not, consistently with his instructions, grant any land, but there was a piece of ground at the corner of Murray and Davoy-streets, opposite the Police-office, which the government would dispose of, at a very reasonable rate, and requested the deputation to communicate with the Colonial Secretary forthwith.

PORT PHILLIP.

(From the "Port Phillip Patriot" of June 3)

On Saturday last the town of Melbourne may be said to have attained the age of two years. The first land sold in Melbourne (Australia Felix) was on the "glorious 1st of June," 1837—on which day 100 allotments were sold, the lowest price being £7, and the highest £95. Let the reader, and all new settlers mark this. The £7 allotment was put up for sale, and part of the allotment realised nearly £600; another allotment near the river sold for the sum of £930, which originally cost Mr. M'Allister £27; and on Friday last J. P. Fawkner sold an allotment, with a weather-boarded house on it, for £950; this lot originally cost £25! Such, in two short years, has been the rise in value of some choice situations. But we lament that it is our painful duty to complain of the mistaken policy of Sir George Gipps in acting on the narrow policy of his predecessor, Governor Bourke. This retail policy of putting up for sale only a few allotments at a time, benefits the land-jobbers to the evident injury of the real strength of all states, viz. the middling class. And we would respectfully ask, why are the town lands of New South Wales put up at from £4 to £5 per acre, and the town lands of Australia Felix at £160? Is it because this Colony was founded, and is rapidly progressing, by individual energy, without help from either the funds of the Home Government, or the puffing paragraphs of any joint-stock Company. Whatever may be the event, it is evident that the Sydney Government and the craving land-shark speculators, are working all the injury in their power to this gigantic though infant Colony.

On Wednesday last, seven vessels, from various parts of the habitable globe, were seen entering our noble bay, hastening to lay their various treasures at the feet of the Australia Felicians. It is thus we prosper, and advance with the velocity of a steam (railroad) carriage to that acme of power to which the other feeble Colonies on this land must eventually bow with reverence, and look up to for succour.

(From the "Port Phillip Gazette." June 5.

The resident Police Magistrates of Geelong and Melbourne, as most other paid Magistrates of the territory, are known to be kept in secret correspondence with the Colonial Secretary, for the purpose of reporting whatever may appear blameable in the character and conduct of minor officials. To the nature of this invidious office we have nothing to say so long as these gentlemen can reconcile it to Their consciences. The circumstance, however, which lead us in this public way to promulgate the fact of such duty, being an integral part of their services us also to offer one remark bearing more particularly upon the case before us. The Police Magistrate of Geelong took advantage of an after-dinner conversation at his own table, to report some expression made use of by Mr. Hoddle, which Captain Fyans deemed offensive to Government. We are at present unprepared to enter more minutely into the case, because the point at issue is not yet finally settled, Captain Fyans has had the benefit of laying his version of the story personally before the Governor. Mr. Hoddle has only been able to meet the charge against him by the dilatory medium of official correspondence. By these means the investigation has crrived at this point; the Governor acquits Mr Hoddle of any intent at fraud against the Government with regard to the particular circumstance alleged in proof, but is by no means satisfied in his own mind as to the propriety of Mr. Hoddle's conduct in respect to the expressions reported to him. Mr. Hoddle has applied for leave of absence, desirous of falsifying the accusation or receiving a public dismissal. This, however, the head of his office does not seem ready to grant. We consider it our duty, therefore to urge upon the immediate attention of His Excellency Sir George Gipps, the necessity of confronting these officers, and for the satisfaction of the public, from whom both derive their salaries, of instituting such proceedings as shall bring the matter to some positive issue, We deem this course the more requisite to be pursued, because Mr. Hoddle, an old and respected officer of twenty-eight!! years, honorable standing in the service, is evidently suffering mentally from the injustice which has been shown to him, and the stain which is consequently attached to his character. To return to the one-remark we were about to make: it is this. We address ourselves to Captain Fyans---"As a military officer in Her Majesty's service no plea can be sufficiently cogent to exonerate you from having wilfully transgressed upon the sacred privacy of your own table. As a Magistrate no argument, no reasoning, can bear you out in having libelled the whole of the respectable body of Settlers in your own district, under the misnomers of Cursed Squats! and Damned Shopkeepers." We feel it our imperative duty as early as practicable to bring this case before the supreme tribunal of that enlightened and independent public whose advocate we assume ourselves to represent.

To the support of our arguments in favor of the increasing prosperity of Melbourne, we may adduce the extraordinary and unparalled rise which town allotments are daily making in the estimation of a purchasing resident and speculating public. Mr. Fawkner's allotment, sold on Friday the 31st ultimo, realized £1000 it was originally bought for £70. Mr. M'Arthur's purchased only a month past for £200. was sold by Mr. Williams, on Saturday the 1st instant, for £462 A third allotment was sold about six weeks ago to Mr. Highett, of the Union Bank for £300, and resold by that gentleman the other day, for £600, being 100 per Cent. profit.

MR. WAGHORN.—Gentlemen desirous of availing themselves of this Agency will please take notice that Letters and Packets intended to be forwarded by the *Berenice* on the 12th instant, Thursday next, must be presented and registered at the Courier Office, on the terms formerly advertised, before 12 o'Clock of that day

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Arrivals since our last; 2d Sept. Barque *Niagara*, W. C. Champion Master, from Newcastle, 20th April,—3d Sept. *Ruby*, H. Lovett Master, from Colombo, 3d August—*Passengers*, Mr. John Leibswager, Mr. Daniel Leibswager and 3 natives.

The following Passengers are entered to proceed to Suez by the *Berenice* on Thursday next, Dr. and Mrs Graham and 2 Children and 1 Native Servant, Dr. and Mrs. Hardy, Capt. Cogan, J. J. A. Nery Esq., Mrs. and Miss Powell, Capt. C. H. Thomas, Capt. McKean Bengal Army and Mrs. McKean, A. Matheson Esq.—For Aden, Mrs. Hobon, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Haines.

The Ho'nble the Governor requests the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's and the Ho'nble Company's Civil, Military, and Naval services, and the Native Officers of the Corps at Poonah at a Ball on Wednesday the 18th Instant at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the Victory which has recently been achieved by the Capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee in Affganistan.

E. F. DANVERS.
P. Secy.

We beg the attention of the Gentlemen of our Post Office to a letter of Mr. Greenlaw, republished by us to-day, wherein the *Hurkaru* says, it is "incontestibly proved" that all the delays so much complained of, in the transmission of the Mails between this and Calcutta, are to be traced to this side of Nagpore and are therefore chargeable against the Bombay Post Office, which is a statement certainly quite at variance, with all that has hitherto been either said or understood upon the subject, indeed if we mistake not, the reverse has been frequently admitted in the Calcutta Press it self.—The incontestable proof that Mr. G. has adduced is very far from being satisfactory to us, and we think that the Gentlemen, to whom we have appealed, could not employ themselves better than in preparing some statement, to satisfy the public mind upon the subject.—What fell from Capt. Taylor and Mr. Turton at the late Steam meeting certainly led us to suppose, that the case was the reverse of what Mr. Greenlaw represents it.

Sometime ago we adverted to a Project that, we had heard, was in contemplation, for erecting by Joint Stock Subscription, a handsome Hotel in this Place, suitable to provide for the wants of the Community, and the great encrease of intercourse created by the establishment of Steam Boats—We stated then that we thought it a scheme well deserving of the public support, and now that the subjoined Prospectus has been put into our hands, we see stronger reason still for upholding that opinion—We can hardly suppose, that, aware as every one is of our present destitution, there should not exist public spirit enough in a Place of this magnitude and of such high pretensions, to support one good Hotel, where People, as at Spence's, might find themselves as comfortably lodged and provided for, as in the best Hotels in England—Surely at shares so low as R. 200 there is little chance of failing, in a rich community like this, to carry so laudable and necessary an undertaking. We believe that a public meeting is to be called for next Saturday, to take the subject into consideration, but doubtless due intimation will be given thereof in the Public Journals.

PROSPECTUS.

The want of a good Boarding House and Hotel at this Presidency, which has been so long complained of, is now from the influx of visitors desirous to take advantage of the overland Route, daily becoming more apparent.

It would seem superfluous to enlarge on the advantages of Establishments of this nature. To all those, whose residence is limited to a few weeks, or even months, they are almost indispensable and even for permanent residents, and particularly single men, a comfortable Boarding House must always be of great advantage, as well on the score of economy on other accounts, while for families, on many occasions, and particularly on their arriving in and leaving this country, the conveniences afforded by it are most apparent-*Induced* by such considerations a few individuals, interested in promoting the convenience of the Public, have determined to make at last an attempt towards supplying the deficiency.

There being no building adapted for the purpose, all Endeavors of the kind hitherto made have proved fruitless, and the erection of a suitable Building in an eligible situation is therefore the first thing to be attended to. It can hardly be expected that any one individual will incur the risk of investing so large a sum, as must be required for such an undertaking, and a company formed by those who would feel interested in keeping up an establishment on a proper footing, would seem for that as well as other reasons far preferable.

It is therefore proposed that a joint stock Company be formed to be called the *Bombay Hotel Company*.

That the capital be made up of one thousand shares of two hundred Rupees each, the control and management of which, as well as the superintendance of the Buildings, while being erected, and also of all subsequent operations, be intrusted to a committee to be chosen by the proprietors from time to time.

That each Person, on becoming a shareholder, pay a Deposit of five per cent on the amount of his subscription, and the remainder at such times, and in such proportions, as shall appear most beneficial for all Parties interested.

That as soon as the greater part of the shares have been taken, a meeting of the subscribers be called, when a short Deed containing the objects of the association shall be signed, and a committee consisting of three persons shall be chosen by a majority of those present, who shall continue in office for such Period as shall be then determined on, and who shall be invested with full power as well to select a suitable spot and decide upon a proper Plan, as to contract for the ground and Building and every other requisite, subject always to the approval of the other shareholders to be signified at a general meeting.

As to the returns to be expected from such an investment, it is evidently impossible without more correct Data than can at present be obtained, to make any accurate calculation. It may however be stated as the opinion of those acquainted with the subject that a handsome Profit may be realized, if only proper attention be paid to the management.

At the same time it is to be hoped that those who may choose to embark in such an undertaking will not be influenced by considerations of profit alone. The Risk of loss will at all Events be trifling, as the Buildings proposed to be erected, will be of the full value of the money expended upon them, and those who feel interested in the welfare of this Presidency may therefore safely support an undertaking, from which while they may probably be considerable gainers they will at all events have the satisfaction of having contributed towards the Public Good.

We have been favoured with a file of Sydney Papers, up to 1st July. Though the information they contain is confined in a great measure to Colonial matters, there is such a freshness and spirit and novelty and interest, about all the proceedings of our countrymen in that quarter of the world, that it would have been edifying, and we wish sincerely it had been in our power, to have extracted much more largely than we have done, merely to shew of what inferior stuff, we Indians, as compared with the Australians, seem to be made. Whether it is the influence of climate, or of the example of the indolent native, or of bad Government or of some other hidden cause, it is clear that the Englishman here is a totally different creature from the Englishman of Australia or of any other purely British Settlement, and that the energy and enterprise of his character are quite lost. For one scheme of public improvement originated here, we see twenty in Australia, not talked of year after year and made merely the subject of a blatant [illegible] like most of our schemes, to end in [illegible] solid and substantial, gone [illegible] scribed for and carried into effect. Read the Pages of a huge Paper like the *Sydney Herald*, equal to the London Times in size, and almost as well filled with Advertisements, and compare it with the broadest sheet published in the City of Palaces even; what an array of Rival Steam companies, Gas companies, Banks, Insurance offices, Hotels, Theatres, Literary institutions in every branch, Schools &c. all indicative of indomitable enterprise, and of a highly advanced state of Society; what a rivalry in every different branch of trade, what a goodly display of shipping, what a spirit evinced in all things, and to sum up all, we are told that steamers are to run direct to England, and steam Coaches on their Roads!!! That word road, how it ought to bring the blush, "if blush he could for shame," to the face of every Anglo Indian in this Land. While in Australia, with a thin and scanty population, they have roads to admit of the running of steam carriages even, in India with myriads of people, it can hardly be said that we have any roads at all, not even between the several capitals, though the only means allowed by nature for bringing them close together. We are indeed in all things sadly behind, and if we would redeem our national character and hope to keep pace with our Brethren in other lands, we must gird up our loins for the effort;—throw off the idolence that presently weighs us down, avoid all folding of the hands to sleep, and resume a little of our native energy and enterprise, and then may we hope to see Bombay in a condition to boast of something more than a Cotton Screw Company and a Bank in embryo, as a set off against the multitude of schemes for public improvement, of our Australian Brethren, enumerated above.

In regard to the affair of Sattara and to certain remarks made by our cotemporary the *Gazette* upon the version of it we gave in our last Paper, we are quite willing to allow that to the extent of the Governor having been refused an audience by the Rajah, our information was incorrect. The *Gazette's* version, whether true or not, will never gain general belief, as the narrator has so plainly made it appear that he is a strong Partisan of the Rajah's, and no friend to the Government. It is odd that there should be even two versions of an affair that has taken place so near at hand. The same authority, upon which we depended at first, adds in a subsequent letter "that on the Governor reaching Sattarah, he found a great number of petty chiefs and Rajahs assembled with their followers, on the assumed Plea of a visit to the Sattara Prince, for the purpose of celebrating the coming festival of the Dussera, but as this does not commence till the 17th of next month, it was feared that mischief might be intended in the meantime, and that therefore the troops had been despatched to the place of meeting, to preserve order, and subdue any unruly spirit that might shew itself. I find more troops have gone than I knew of yesterday, 200 men of the 4th Dragoons and 400 men from the depots of H. M. 2d and 17th Regts. and Bombay European Regt. marched with the others that I have already named. The Guns are to go from Nuggur with additional troops. As the Guns are reported to be heavy Field Pieces, I should think that the battering down the Fort of Sattara is likely to be their occupation. and that my yesterday's version of the story is the most probable one.

From Sattara again of an earlier date, a friend writes, "The Governor and his party went off this morning without, it is supposed, having effected any thing—The Rajah gives out that conditions were offered to him, but to which he declined to agree. He was several times with the Governor at the Residency and Colonel Owans had frequent interviews with him in the City, but all ended in nothing—150 men of the 25th Regiment came here as a guard to the Governor, they have been detained, and some of the Irregular Horse are expected, so may also say a few of the Horse Artillery are to be added! This looks ominous. Certain it is, the men are not allowed to leave the lines, there are piquets all round the camp, and a few nights ago the guns were ordered out and loaded with grape!! The Rajah on his part, has doubled his guards.

The following is the latest weather Report that has reached us. It is in all respects most favourable.

TANNAH.—There were some complaints, though not of a serious nature of the appearance of the Crops in the salt batty lands of Salsette, and in the Naglee lands of Ryghur in the Tannah Zillah, owing to what cause is not stated, but attributable it may be supposed to an abundance of rain. From every other part of the Collectorate the accounts of the weather were most favorable during the week ending the 23d ultimo.

RUTNAGHERRIE.—The fall of rain in the Rutnagherrie Zillah between the 13th and 18th of last month was rather deficient, but the crops had not sustained the slightest injury. Since the 19th however, and up to the 23d the fall was abundant at the Town of Rutnagherrie and in the neighbouring country, and there was every reason to suppose from the appearance of the atmosphere, as stated in the report, that it had extended to every part of the Zillah.

SURAT.—The accounts from the districts of the principal division of Surat for the week ending the 19th of last month were stated not to have been so favorable as those which preceded them. The rice, and those other crops which require a great deal of moisture were said to be in a healthy state; but some injury to the Jowar and Cotton crops, from an excess of rain was complained of. Caterpillars also had attacked, and were doing much injury to the Jowaree in some parts of the Khoorsud Talooka. The report further mentioned that there was a general expression of a want of fair weather.

BROACH.—Excepting in the Hansote Purgannah where more rain was required for the rice Crops, and in the Wagra and Uklesur Districts, where a partial blight in the Jowaree Crops was observable, the weather was represented to have been seasonable during the week ending the 15th ultimo, in every part of the sub division of Broach.

KAIRA.—The rain in the Kaira Zillah had abated betweeen the 13th and 20th of last month, and every description of crops was in a prosperous condition.

AHMEDABAD.—The report from Ahmedabad which is brought up to the 19th of last month, states that the Weather was as favorable as could be desired, and, that the young Crops in every part of the Collectorate were looking healthy and strong.

CANDEISH.—An opportune and abundant fall of rain was experienced in Candeish during the week ending the 27th ultimo. No reports had been received at the Hoozoor from some of the districts; but it was believed that the fall was general throughout the Province.

NAGGUR.—Very unfavorable accounts continued to be received at Nuggur from the districts up to the 18th of last month; but since that there has been some heavy rain, which was also supposed to be very general, though official accounts to that effect had not reached the Collector when he despatched his report.

SHOLAPOOR.—A seasonable change is reported to have taken place in the Sholapoor Zillah, during the week ending the 24th of last month. In the Judee and Moodebehall districts the rain was abundant, and in all the other Talookas it was sufficient for every purpose. The Crops were every where reviving and fresh efforts were making for the extension of Cultivation.

POONA.—There is no late report from the Poona Collectorate.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Lieut.-Col. Mien, 74th regt., has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Trinidad, in the room of the late Sir G. F. Hill, Bart.

A marriage *in extremis* took place at Konigsberg on the 6th instant, under the following circumstances:---A widow, named Kirnheimscher, aged 66, being on her death-bed, wished to bequeath the extensive brewery of which she was mistress, and all her other property, to a young man who was her foreman, and to whose long and faithful services she chiefly attributed her prosperity. Her lawyers had informed her that she could not defeat the claims of the collateral branches of her family; and upon this, resolving to adopt the only mode of coveyance left, she married the object of her good will, and died in the evening of the same day.

IMPORTANT CASE.---CAUTION TO DRUNKARDS.---On Thur-day, the 2d instant, a case of considerable importance to masters and apprentices was decided by Sheriff Bell, in the Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock. A shoemaker brought an action against his apprentice for breach of his indenture by leaving his employment, and claimed restoration of his services or compensation. In behalf of the apprentice it was pleaded that he was the only apprentice in the shop; that for some time past his master had been in the habit of coming to his work in such a state of intoxication as to be unable to teach him his trade. The proof failed in establishing the allegation that the boy had not made the same progress as other apprentices of his age and experience in his trade; and the Sheriff, after a series of proof, freed the apprentice from his indenture on the ground of the pernicious example exhibited by the habitual intoxication of the master, against whom the expenses of the present action were given. The Sheriff laid it down as a rule that would guide him, that whenever a master showed an example of drunkenness and immorality to his apprentice, he would at once annul the bond that existed between them whenever he was appealed to, as in the present instance.---*Glasgow Courier*.

A REASON.—A bachelor editor at the west refuses to publish marriages unless paid for as advertisements. He says that "he sees no reason in being obliged to expose the follies of his fellow creatures gratis."—*New York Paper*.

FIRST EUROPEAN STEAM-BOAT.---The first steamboat that made regular voyages in Europe, was the Comet, a small vessel, containing an engine of only three horse power, the property of Henry Bell, of Helensburgh. It was set afloat on the Clyde in 1812, four years after Fulton had launched a similar vessel on the Hudson in North America, and twenty-four years subsequent to the experiments of Taylor and Miller on Dalswinton Lake. The Glasgow Courier newspaper has reprinted the following curious document, being apparently Mr Bell's first advertisement:---

"Steam passage-boat, the Comet, between Glasgow, Greenock, and Helensburgh, for passengers only.

The subscriber having, at much expense, fitted up a handsome vessel to ply upon the river Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock---to sail by the power of wind, air, and steam---he intends that the vessel shall leave the Broomielaw on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, about mid-day, or at such hour thereafter as may answer the state of the tide: and to leave Greenock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, in the morning, to suit the tide.---The elegance, comfort, safety, and speed of this vessel, require only to be proved, to meet the approbation of the public, and the proprietor is determined to do every thing in his power to merit public encouragement.---The terms are, for the present, fixed at 4s. for the best cabin, and 3s. the second---but beyond these rates, nothing is to be allowed to servants or any other person employed about the vessel.---The subscriber continues his establishment at Helensburgh Baths, the same as for years past, and a vesel will be in readiness to convey passengers in the Comet from Greenock to Helensburgh.---Passengers by the Comet will receive information of the hours of sailing, by applying at Mr Houston's Office, Broomielaw; or Mr Thomas Blackney's, East Quay Head, Greenock. HENRY BELL.
Helensburgh Baths, 5th August 1812."

CURIOUS FACT CONNECTED WITH THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE SALMON.—A very singular and inexplicable instinct has been ascribed to the salmon, but which has been doubted and disputed by many, even of those who have turned their attention to the subject. The fact to which we allude is, the propensity of salmon to return to the identical rivers wherein they were spawned. This has now been established beyond the possibility of doubt. In the report of our townsman, Mr. Robert Buist, superintendant of the river Tay, under the act for the protection of the breed of salmon, given in to the meeting of heritors in October last, he noticed a curious experiment which had been made last breeding season in certain small fishing rivers in Sutherlandshire. These streams disembogue into Loch Shin, and no salmon were ever known to have existed in their waters before; but as they seemed to be well adapted for breeding this species of fish, the Duke of Sutherland, the proprietor of these rivers, resolved to have them *planted* with salmon. Accordingly, several pairs were carried from other rivers to which they were indigenous, and placed in those during the breeding season, and there they deposited their spawn. The result was awaited with considerable interest, as calculated to set at rest the disputed question. It appears by a letter Mr Buist has just received from his correspondent there, that the experiment has been successful. The subject is no doubt of great interest to those concerned with the fisheries, and those who are curious in this department of natural history. The letter states—"Our last year's *planting* of salmon has returned to the same rivers this year. In the commencement of close-time we carried salmon to one of the rivers where we put them last year, and left putting any into them, mon in reality did or did where they were spawned spawning, we found a few where never a salmon was put into them last year, so of every river having its that they will return to their rupted on their passage, or e by an unusual quantity of believe in this doctrine until I it from the different sizes we in the north. I have studied and I may say now, I am a com habits of the salmon."—*Perth C*

LOVE OF RICHES.---"The

neither give others to eat, nor scarce eats himself: whose soul, cramped and reduced to that one despicable point, has not room for emulation, glory, munificence, benevolence, or any of those brighter sallies that distinguish human kind. Nor do I well see how the extremely covetous can be any way just; since it is a vice always accompanied with envy at the possessions of others, and would in itself centre not only all they see, but even all they could imagine. To such minds, were the Indies to impart their riches, and the mountains open and reveal their shining stores, the seas give up their irrecoverable treasure, still would they remain unsated—because the love of riches is boundless, never to be cloyed—no, not by the utmost fullness, by any extremity of possession—*On the Love of Riches, from the French*, 1727.

Professional Life.—The ambition of adopting "professional life," of all kinds, at the present day is the source of countless instances of misery. Every profession in England is overstocked; not merely the prizes are beyond the general reach, but the merest subsistence becomes difficult. "The three black graces, law physic, and divinity." are weary of their innumerable worshippers, and yearly sentence crowds of them to perish of the aching sense of failure. A few glittering successes allure the multitude: chancellorships, bishoprics, and regiments figure before the public eye, and every aspirant from the cottage, and the more foolish parents of every aspirant, set down the bauble as gained when they have once plunged their unlucky offspring into this sea of troubles which man call the world. But thousands have died of broken hearts in these pursuits, thousands who would have been happy behind the plough, or opulent behind the counter; thousands, in the desperate struggles of thankless professions, look upon the simplicity of a life of manual labour with perpetual envy; and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade the principle of honour within them, accustom them to humiliating modes of obtaining subsistence, and make up, by administering to the vices of society, the livelihood which was refused to their legitimate exertions.—*Blackwood.*

Royal Portrait: the Shah of Persia.—His Majesty was seated near the window, supported by a pile of cushions, while a single attendant knelt behind him, waving a broad fan of feathers above his head. His dress was, as usual, perfectly simple, the rich-jewelled handle of his dagger alone betokened his rank. His age does not exceed one or two and thirty, but his thick beard and heavy figure make him appear an older man. His manner, especially towards Europeans, is extremely affable: he generally speaks Turkish, the language of his tribe, but, both in that and in Persian, his enunciation is so rapid that it requires some practice to understand him. Compared with the generality of Asiatics, the Shah is a man of considerable energy, and by no means deficient in information: he is well versed in the history of his own country, and has a tolerably correct idea of the geography and political state of Europe. His army is his hobby, and to his thirst for military fame he sacrifices both his own ease and comfort, and the welfare and prosperity of his country. His court is far inferior in style and splendour to that of his grandfather and predecessor, the principal offices of state being occupied by men of low origin, deficient in that magnificence and courtliness of manner which formerly distinguished the Persian noble. The late King was always attended by a numerous and gallant retinue of princes of the blood and officers of state, besides a crowd of inferior retainers: the present monarch often rides out with a few ill-mounted and worse-appointed followers. The Shah is a strict and conscientious Mussulman: he never indulges in the forbidden juice of the grape, an abstinence rare in the royal family, nor does he follow the universal practice of smoking. His harem, unlike that of his grandfather, the number of which exceeds all credibility, is within the limits prescribed by the Mahommedan law. Well would it have been for Persia had Futteh Ali Shah been as moderate, for every government, however insignificant, was conferred upon one of his countless sons, who drained the very heart's blood of the country. Since the accession of the present monarch, the greater part of these have been removed, and many of them are now reduced to the utmost distress, living from hand to mouth by the sale of shawls, the relics of better days. Some of the late King's wives have passed into the harems of private individuals: others, who had amassed some property, live in their respective villages. Mahommed Shah has two sons; the eldest, his destined successor, is now at Tabrez, under the care of Suleiman Khan, his maternal uncle. The mother of the boy was of the royal tribe. The second, who resides at Tehran, is a chubby little fellow, about three years old, the son of a Koordish woman.—*Wilbraham's Travels.*

GLOBE.—May 23.

"Many of the evils," says a morning contemporary, whose earnestness we have all respect for, but whose views we think are pushed to extremes, "at this moment pressing on the country are aggravated, if not caused, by an impression of the feebleness of government. The bloodthirsty threats of the pike and pistol band, the insolence of Tory magistrates and clergymen, the depopulating atrocities of Irish landlords, the riotings of Huntingdon gentlemen and Cambridge gownsmen, *are all symptoms of a common feeling that the government may safely be taken by the beard.*"

Poor government!—expected to *find* Chartists in moderation, disappointed factionists in urbanity, Irish landlords in considerate feeling, Huntingdon gentlemen and Cambridge gownsboys in Free Trade doctrine. Poor government!

Who makes the *quartern loaf* and Luddites rise?
Who thus the butchers' shops with large blue flies?
With a coal cartonjake ravag'd the Caracas,
And rais'd the price of dry goods and tobaccos?

Our contemporary proceeds, "We do not mean that any extraordinary measures are required, on the contrary, there have been, in the political arrests, some symptoms of that 'rigour beyond the law' which has no tendency to make law respected."

So—when government shows it *cannot* be safely taken by the beard, as very properly shown, and with very wholesome effect—it meets our contemporary's censure on an opposite tack. It is a pity our contemporary does not specify cases, and name the *political chiefs* whose arrest he thinks ought not to have been made. We should perhaps find that they are precisely the men who have acted as missionaries from the London association to preach pikes and pistols throughout the country, and deride the labouring people with the announcement of a general rising. It may be that the government was bound to wait—as they *did wait*—till no honest man could mistake the nature of the efforts making by these *politicians*, to whose educational views our contemporary pays a most unmerited tribute. The government may have been bound to wait as long as they did before interposing to *put down*, by the strong arms of the law, the "bloodthirsty of the pike and pistol band." But, if we may use a Hibernicism, we are quite certain that our contemporary is *addressing a public which does not exist*, in expressing doubts whether the government have been justified in acting with the vigour they have at length done. The wholesome effects have been evident, in the altered and subdued tone of these worthies.

It is a duty every government owes to the less in- who may also be sufferorary or local causes, not ided by politicians of this they have only to arm, as -and make ready to rise, as ared to support them. These n the London and northern orkpeople; and no governared to see towns in the hands titated an instant to act in the t have acted.

g government," proceeds our grapple with the education questrong government it can do any aws? What but a strong governpretensions of the Dissenters and of abuses that 'impair its efficiency' was implied in the celebrated Tamworth manifesto of Sir Robert Peel more than four years ago? And large as has been the support derived from that country by the present ministry, what but a strong government can long manage Ireland?"

Truly both a strong and a *wise* government is wanted for all these questions; and for our part we are rather disposed to hope that government will gain strength by showing wisdom, than to place our hope in overbearing all opposition by invoking multitude-aid. We are *moral force men* in a larger sense than that of merely abstaining from directly invoking physical force to change the whole basis of government. We are moral force men—as believing that there does now exist a public (even without the magic of extended suffrage) the force of whose opinion in favour of well deliberated practical measures is a sure pledge for the ultimate success of those measures. We say frankly that, even under a Tory government, we believe deference to that public, whose opinion is now more powerful than ever, would have caused some such measures to be proposed and carried. Of course it is doubly incumbent on a government whose past reputation has been gained by reforming measures, to proceed in maturing such. Let such be proposed, and let us see whether they will not give strength to a government. Let such be proposed—not merely got up *cavtandum*—not merely framed to catch the favour of this or that *body* of a high and impartial character, which will commend itself to the calm approval of the best men in all classes, and even nominally of all parties.

The day of party triumphs is past; there are no such in store just now for any party. There is a vast mass at their feet which cannot safely be agitated—this Tories feel, Whigs feel, and the cooler portion of those who call themselves Radicals feel. Those men will have most vigour to assume and most power to maintain a government, who shall be best able to show that they have in view not party but national interests, and will honestly exert the powers of office to promote those interests. From Education to the Corn Laws, there is no one of the present great questions which it is not hateful and contemptible to hear dealt with by mere partisans. There is not one of them which, if dealt with in the way that would please extreme parties, would not be dealt with most disastrously to the great interests which are involved. Sir Robert Peel never showed himself less of a statesman than when he flattered the prejudices, and attracted, by so doing, the plaudits, of his party in the late debate on the corn laws. On the other hand, we hold that neither this question, nor any question involving on both sides, vast, complicated, and equally legitimate interests, can be subjected to the sweeping arbitrement some would invoke. The *strange government* which, with our contemporary, we will hope for, will not draw strength from such sources.

TORY TACTICS.

It is worth observation, as not the least curious circumstance of Sir Robert's position, that while he confesses the difficulty of ruling Ireland on Tory principles, he still avows himself ready to make the trial, could he but place a few Tory ladies in the Queen's body guard. He declines the responsibility of governing Ireland while the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Charlemont attend her Majesty's person; but is prepared to run the risk were he only allowed to substitute a Tory Duchess and Countess for them. Strong is Sir Robert's faith in the influence of woman on the Irish heart; strong his affiance in the fair charmers of his party. We should like to see those Grand Mistresses upon whom he reckons for keeping in order the Grand Masters. Lord Standley, we suppose, has promised the aid of his Lancashire witches. The secret of pacifying Ireland has at length been found out; gold cannot bribe her sons into tranquility, iron cannot terrify them into good behaviour,—beauty—heavenly beauty—Tory beauty—alone can achieve the conquest. Toryism, having in vain put forth in Ireland the lovely qualities of the mind and of the heart, proposes now to make easy of her personal attractions, and the Minister that never succeeded in that country, either by the wise head or the strong hand, declares himself assured of victory, had he but a few fair Tory faces in the circle of beauty round the throne.

The truth, perhaps, is, that having so ineffectually tried metaphorical old ladies at the royal ear, he Tory leader is determined for the future to employ genuine womanhood in that high service. The hoaxis may well be expected to excel the bags. Even in the Treasury, in Tory times, have we seen lords who might with great advantage, particularly to the welfare of Ireland, have been replaced by their wives & daughters.

The Tory papers have been making merry about female cabinets and petticoat government. but who but the Tories themselves have proclaimed the immense importance of the sex to the existence of a ministry? By them has been laid down the principle, equally remarkable for its gallantry and its novelty, that the Mistress of the Robes must be of the politics of the Cabinet; that Toryism in the ministry is utterly incompatible with Whiggery in the boudoir; that the principles of constitutional monarchy require the Queen to change her female friends as often as the exigencies of the times require her to shift her political advisers.

The rights of women have never been more strangely insisted on; the rights of the Tory ladies to govern the Queen have found in Sir Robert Peel a most knightly champion. Giant as he is, however ("the staff of his spear is as a weaver's beam"), it required no David to vanquish him; a young girl, with a Royal spirit, was equal to the feat.

Let us tender the Tory chiefs a word or two of friendly counsel. Let them earn the affections of the people, and think less of gaining their ends by the whispering of Court ladies. The female appointments in the household are only so important because Toryism is destitute of national support. Feeble is the party which cannot stand unless the very maids of honour are the creatures of the minister. The present Cabinet has sustained itself for some years, with more influential post than those of the Queen's bedchamber in the hands of its enimies. An adverse possession of the Horse Guards is a more serious matter than a hostile Mistress of the Robes. The Tories are not in a situation to spare the slightest means of influence, because the feeling of the country is not with them, but against them.

"Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just," and naked is the minister, though cased in a panoply of female Orangeism, whose calamity it is to possess, and whose vice it is to deserve, the contempt and aversion of an entire kingdom. We can tell such a minister that no Lady of the Bedchamber, were she to look like Venus, walk like Juno, and talk like Minerva, would sustain him long in office. The present ministry are strong in Ireland, not because Lady Normanby and the Duchess of Sutherland are so near the person of the fair monarch, but because the one has a husband and the other a brother, whose names are immortally identified with the principles of clemency and justice, by them first steadily and substantially applied to that position of the British empire.—*Examiner.*

TORY JUNIOR.

The late Cambridge row has afforded the country an excellent introduction to this young gentleman—Tory junior Pleasing task! to trace the father in the son, to mark the nascent virtues in the stock, to see how buds the blackguard, how the ruffian springs!

Tory junior is an opaque rogue whose early life is passed amidst considerable vapulation; but he grows more acute as the inborn knavery of his race ripens within him. This it is that saves him from the lasting honours of the foolscap—to this he owes all the reputation for intelligence he may at any time attain to.

——"That low cunning which in fools supplies,
And amply too, the place of being wise;
Which Nature (kind indulgent parent!) gave
To qualify the blockhead for a knave."

But Tory junior is not so much a knave as he is a stolid ruffian. Imbibing from his parent the brutish animosity against that which he is taught to call "the in street rows, the valiant remover of door knockers, and heroic watch-box subverter. At college all the "vented fires" of the family light up in Tory junior. Behold him—the youthful bigot, the sucking hypocrite,—the bully,—the fawner,—the hereditary hater of the *people*,—the crawling slave of *power*. Tory senior is proud of such a son. The old rogue remembers the days of his youth, and contemplating the less rampant, though not yet *effete* rascality of his mature Toryism, almost sighs as he repeats—

"Si mihi quæ quondam fuerat," &c.

Toryism is undoubtedly in its peculiar element at College. Nothing there arises to check, but everything to promote its general development. In after life various disguises must be worn; and yet, so many accomplishments have been learnt by Tory junior, that some alternative always remains to him; if bullying must be laid aside—*lying* need not. If it is necessary to sham sympathy with the rabble, *hypocrisy* is ready to make the mask sit easy. Such comforts and resources under vicissitude can a Tory education supply! But though many restrictions are imposed on Tory senior by the world, and even the "rabble" compel him occasionally to aggravate his roar, the strong instincts of the family remain unimpaired in all times and situations. Proof of this may be seen, *entr' autres*, in the elder gentleman's passionate defence of those establishments (and all that in them is) which are the notorious nurseries of his most deprecated peculiarities. Oxford and Cambridge are the gouty old gentleman's two essential crutches. At these classic seats the vestal fire of Toryism is kept burning, and would be kept burning though every spark in the country besides were extinguished. At these altars the little Peels and Goulburns light the torches of their love. Here are learnt those lessons which inform the genius of the future Sibthorps which lay the foundations of a Roden's understanding, or inspire the charity of a Philpotts. Tory senior continues to look back with a melancholy interest to his college days, for then the young blood of Toryism ran pure and joyous in his veins, unchecked by the rude blasts of a democratic world. Like the poet Gray at Eton, he sentimentalizes over his college, but, with reference to other objects.

"Here," he says, "I could ride over a *snob* on the high road, and thrash him afterwards for complaining. Here I could ill-use an old woman and beat her husband, and get off next day with a polite reproof from the Proctor. Here I could write a copy of Greek verses on Guy Faux's day, and in an antistrophe on the state of Ireland, recommend all Roman Catholics to be hanged, and be cheered for it in full hall, and have the smiles of the Professors. And now"—

Here he breaks off, thoughts of what he has since sustained in the way of popular obstruction to such proceedings rushing to his recollection, and overwhelming his mind with a sense of all that Toryism has lost of pith and power.

Well may Tory junior make the most of Cambridge while it lasts. Ingenuous youth! thy facultie shall have full scope; there shall be no obstruction to thy pleasures in classic Cambridge; "Snobs" shall consent to be knocked down, and shall pocket thy silver for giving thee the victory. Proctors shall be counsel for thy maimed and wounded, and shall whisper none but softest objections to thee; the church shall overlook thy sins and accept thy Greek; thy cowardly violence shall be praised for spirit; thy kindless antipathies be proclaimed a true nobility; thy naked ignorance of life and man pass for they education; thy strenuous stupidity be called thy orthodox principle. Thus instructed and provided thou shalt come forth on the stage of life a full-fledged Tory—but to no more triumphs! No, alas! the Cambridge term is over; it is the World, Tory junior, that await thee now—the rude world, whose first salutation, an thou hast not a care, is like to give thee a snake to make all thy Greek rattle in thy stupid head again. Softly, then, and lay by the blackguard, Tory junior; for behold! the World—which is stronger than the poor Cambridge mobs—is a democratic world, and intolerant of all such as thou; and, by the gods, thou must mince thy words now, or thou'lt go near to be made minced meat of thyself.

On Tory junior, the reader will not find it altogether unprofitable to bestow some little attention. "The child is mother to the man;" and as Locke used to converse with children in order to gain the deeper insight into human nature, so (reducing a generic to a specific truth) it cannot be doubted that we may much enlarge our scientific knowledge of the Tory animal from accurate observation of its *young*. To the late Cambridge row, therefore, we would point the reader's attention as to a true index of the Tory character—as a fair specimen of the motives, the manners, and the temper of the party.

Tory junior ought at least, under the circumstances, to have gained the battle; for the more scandalous the motives, and the more scandalous the behaviour, the more necessary it becomes to secure that only right remaining to ruffians—the *conquest*. We feel almost sorry, however, to inform the reader Tory junior on this occasion was (in collegiate phrase) "licked"—twice, soundly and completely "licked!"

Well, let him take filial comfort in the reflection that his father has been licked no less soundly. Poor Tory junior and poor Tory senior, both to be so behaved, one after the other! But the family is getting used to it.—*Globe, May* 25.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

On Friday, came on in the Prerogative Court an application on the part of Colonel Aspinwell, Consul-General of the United States, for letters of administration of the effects in this country of Mr. John Hammond, a domiciled American citizen, under the following circumstances:—The deceased had come to this country on mercantile business, and whilst proceeding to Liverpool to embark for America, was killed through the upsetting of a coach. Colonel Aspinwell, in conformity to an act of Congress passed in 1792, which directed the American Consuls in foreign countries to take possession of property belonging to American citizens dying intestate in countries wherein the consuls were located, to pay the debts and expenses due from the estates, and remit the remainder to the Treasury of the United States, to remain there in trust for the parties legally entitled thereto. "provided the law of the foreign country permitted it," applied to the house of Baring and Co., for a sum of £600 in their hands belonging to the deceased. Baring and Co. declined to pay over the money, unless to a party who could give them a legal discharge, and application was accordingly made to this Court for a limited probate.—Dr. Phillimore contended, that by the general law, as well as by the particular law, of America, its consuls were the proper persons to take administration of the effects of intestate foreigners, where no other party applied to claim it. British consuls were allowed to do so in America.—The Queen's Advocate and Dr. Haggard, on behalf of the Crown, urged that the Act of Congress (which they moreover did not admit to be as alleged), on the face of it, made the claim of the consuls dependent on this country, which did not recognise such claim. In the absence of a proper administrator, the Crown was the proper trustee of the effects of deceased persons.—Sir H. Jenner was clearly of opinion that Colonel Aspinwell, *quâ* Consul of the United States had no right by the law of England to the administration. The distribution of the effects of foreigners dying in this country went according to the law of the domicile, but the mode of administration must conform to the law of England. He could not say that the Crown had a right to interfere in such cases to protect the property; but the Crown did not ask for a grant of administration, it merely opposed the grant to the American Consul, not on the ground of any individual disqualification or unfitness, which was not alleged of intended, but in his character of consul. He was not satisfied that administration ought to go as prayed by Colonel Aspinwell, and he rejected his petition.—(*Courier.*)

GRAND ROWING M[illegible]CH.

The Cambridge [illegible] Silver S[illegible]

place yesterday, and was throughout a most spirited contest. The institution of this wager is of but recent date. There had been for many years a floating prize among the gentlemen comprising the London crews, but since the members of Cambridge University have established their boathouse at Stangate, and have taken so conspicuous a part on the London waters, Mr. Coquhoun, Sen., has given these sculls as a symbol of championship in sculling. The articles stipulate that the holder of the prize shall on each year endeavour to maintain his victory, but in order that, as the possessor, he may only have to compete with the next best man to himself, the donor directs that all persons desirous of opposing the holder's claim shall row together, on the 12th of June, from Westminster Bridge to Putney, on the "top of the water," and the winner amongst those who so challenge the claim to row the final struggle for the championship five days afterwards. Mr. Birnie carried them off the first season, and Mr. Antrobus, winner of last year, is the present holder, this being only the third annual contest.

Although the weather yesterday was admirably suited for an aquatic exhibition, the early hour at which the tide flowed prevented the attendance being so numerous as on previous occasions, but still there was a great number of the club boats up with the match.

Four competitors had been originally put in nomination, but three gentlemen only came to the starting-place—they were Mr A. H. Shadwell (St. John's), Mr. G Drew (Trinity), and Mr. Vincent (St. John's). At a few minutes past two these gentlemen went to the Piers of Westminster Bridge, Mr. Drew having the best place, Mr. Vincent next, and Mr. Shadwell outside. After one false start they were off, Mr. Drew having the lead, closely pressed by Mr. Vincent. By the Horseferry and facing Chandler's Mr Drew had got clear ahead, but on their arrival facing the Penitentiary Mr. Vincent dashed out on a sudden, and after a few strokes came level with Mr Drew. The work here was beautiful; every inch was disputed until they neared Vauxhall Bridge, where Mr. Vincent rowed right away maintained his advantage, and won by 200 yards. Mr Shadwell made a bad start and was a long way astern.—*Standard, June* 13.

LORD BROUGHAM'S HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

"The cask long retains the scent which it first receive;" and, without going the length of Junius's doctrine, that the "indiscriminate defence of right and wrong," by a barrister, "contracts the understanding whilst it hardens the heart," we are constrained to think that the vocation of a lawyer is a very indifferent school for the acquisition of philosophical impartiality, or the philosophical power of discovering truth. Let it be freely admitted that few causes get into court where the right is all on one side, yet the management of causes is of necessity such as to induce a partial expansion of the faculties. The first and recognized business of an advocate is to put aside truth—to sink, if possible, every thing which tells against himself, and every thing that would favour his opponent, whilst he sets in the fairest view all which advances his own cause, and disparages such facts on the opposite side as must be noticed. Such a course of training, though highly favourable to the cultivation of a quick and acute perception, is yet more favourable to the creation of a partisan spirit, reckless of any thing but to establish its own side. The zealous nature of individuals—"nasty" character of many, causes—the necessity which exists, or is supposed to exists, of speaking so as to satisfy client—the very narrow and commonplace minds of the generality of jurymen, and, with reverence be it spoken, of some judges—induce, in many counsel, other habits of mind, which their vocation most studiously need not occasion. Subordinate or merely relative points are grossly exaggerated; arguments of the most far-fetched, forced, and, to a critical bystander, of the most ridiculous kind, are used; no consistency is maintained, or perhaps could be maintained, from one case to another; and though, in apt dispositions, a wonderful power of making a striking and effective statement or argument is generated, yet *truth and proportion*—the great elements in an imitation or exposition of nature—are wanting. It may be said that the poet and the philosopher never give the whole of any thing: still, they select the essential properties which convey the whole truth; the advocate and the rhetorician only select that which makes a striking or a telling case.

It may be argued, as Lord Brougham argues in his character of Lord Eldon, that the "knowledge of men, which lawyers who practice in the courts and especially the courts of common law attain," is "thorough," and hardly "conceivable by those out of the profession, who fancy that it is only from intercourse with courts and camps, that a knowledge of the world can be derived." This knowledge, however, is far inferior to that of a divine, especially a Popish confessor, and perhaps to that of a physician. At all events, it is a partial knowledge, cognisant alone of the meanest, bases and weakest parts of human nature, and shared, such as it is, in common with jailors, bumbailiffs, and Bow Street runners—to say nothing of attornies and their clerks. It may be that "Nisi Prius advocate" possesses presence of mind and readiness of execution," which enable him "to decide and act at the moment, according to circumstances, suddenly arising, and impossible to foresee." But this power only enables him to use such faculties as he possesses, and does not create a new habit of mind.

The Historica. Characters before us display the greatest excellencies, and perhaps the greatest defects, which practice at the bar and in party, politics are likely to produce in a mind highly vigorous and capacious by nature, gifted with a wonderful industry, sharpened by constant exercise, stored with a wide experience, and turned to advocacy by native disposition. Every thing is bold, striking, effective, highly ingenious at all times, and at all times attractive and entertaining; the existence of the matters predicated cannot be denied; but many are rather exaggerated in themselves, or raised to an undue proportionate importance; or the inference deduced is far-fetched, or untenable; while no great care is paid to the preservation of consistency. In critical sense, a greater defect is apparent: the chief feature of the face is sometimes left out of the portrait, or marvellously diminished, or thrown into shadow: as in Mirabeau, every quality is dwelt upon except his oratory: and diplomacy is scarcely mentioned in the sketch of Talleyrand. The portraits too, amid all their excellencies, are frequently deficient in individuality. Censure, panegyric, and even the description of qualities, are generalized till they almost become common, and applicable with a slight change to other persons; whilst the traits of individual character—the anecdotes which mark the men and acquaint us with his idiosyncracy—are few, and rarely complete illustrations, though *sometimes characteristic of a part. Such is the following sketch of* Horne Tooke's forensic *abilities*,—abilities which the irresponsible and elected Benchers of our Inns of Court forbade him to exercise as a profession, under the plea of his having been in holy orders.

A PERFECT ADVOCATE.

He was peculiarly noted for the very different contest of forensic skill, by his learning, his subtlety, his quick and sure perception of resemblances and of diversities, which, with his unabashed boldness, his presence of mind, and his unfortunable temper, made him a most powerful advocate, whether before a judge in arguing points of law, or in the conduct of the inquiry for a jury's decision. That he was wholly impregnable in the position which he took, both the court felt, when it efforts to stop him or turn aside his course were found to be utterly vain, and the opposing advocate, who never had an instant could succeed in putting him down with the weight of authority and ostentation, any more than in circumventing him by the niceties of technical lore. All that the Mansfield and the Bullers could ever effect, was to occasion a repetition, with aggravating variations, of the offensive passages; all that Attorney-Generals could obtain was one new laughter from the audience at their expense. Unrivalled by the vexation of interruptions, as unwanted by power, by station, by professional experience, by the truly formidable conspiracy against all interlopers, in which the whole bar, almost filling the court on great occasions; really is in a considerable degree, but appears to be in a far larger extent combined—there stood the layman, rejected as a barrister, relying only on his own resources, and in the most plain and homely English, with more than the self-possession and contempt and dislike of their persons, as if they had gone under any of the appellatives which distinguish the Parliamentary divisions of politicians.

This is a curious fact, from the sketch of Lord Eldon, "improved" for pas-ing occurrences.

An incident of kingly government.

There is not the least doubt whatever of the extraordinary fact, that, after the King had been in a state of complete derangement for some weeks, and after the Government had during those weeks been carried on by the Ministers without any Monarch, important measures were proposed to him, and his pleasure taken upon them after Mr. Pitt resumed his office, when the Sovereign was so little fit to perform the functions of his high station, that Dr. Willis was obliged to attend in the closet the whole time of his Majesty's interview with his Chancellor. Hence we see, that the exigencies of this form of government not only imply the Monarch exercising his discretion upon subjects wholly above the reach of his understanding on many occasions; not only involve the necessity of the most delicate questions being considered and determined by one wholly incapable by nature, or unfitted by education, to comprehend any portion of them; not only expose the destinies of a great people to the risk of being swayed by a person of the meanest capacity, or by an ignorant and inexperienced child; but occasionally lead to the still more revolting absurdity of a Sovereign directing the affairs of the realm, conferring with the keeper of his conscience *circa artua regni*, while a mad-doctor stands by and has his assistants and the apparatus of his art ready in the adjoining chamber, to keep, by the operation of wholesome fear and needful restraint, the royal patient in order, and prevent the consultation of politic men from being checkered with the paroxysms of insanity.

This is another application of former events to present matters: Horne Tooke is the subject.

Trials of patriotism before it became courtly.

But it was not in action only that he distinguished himself, and gained great and deserved popularity. He suffered, and suffered much for his principles. A bold and a just denunciation of the attack made upon our American brethren, which now-a-days would rank among the very mildest and tamest effusions of the periodical press condemned him to a prison for twelve months, destined to have been among the most active of his life. His exertions to obtain Parliamentary Reform and good government for the country, accompanied with no conspiracy, and marked by no kind of personal or party violence, subjected his house to be ransacked by police-officers, his repositories to be broken open, his private correspondence to be exposed, his daughters to be alarmed and insulted, his person, now bent down with grievous infirmities, to be hurried away in the night, to undergo an inquisitorial examination before a secret council, be flung into prison, and only released after months of confinement and after putting his life in jeopardy by a trial for high treason. These are sufferings which fair-weather politicians know nothing of, which the members of the regular parties see at a distance, using them for topics of declamation against their adversaries, and as the materials for turning sentences in their holyday speeches; but they are sufferings which make men dear to the people—which are deeply engraved on the public mind—which cause them to be held in everlasting remembrance and love and honour by all reflecting men—because they set the seal upon all professions of patriotism, and, bolting the wheat from the chaff in the mass of candidates for public favour, show who be they that are for their principles, by showing who can suffer for them, and tell with a clear voice upon whom it is safe to rely as the votaries of public virtue.

The rational of political reward is indeed a knotty subject; one which we are unable to unravel with our present lights, and which seems more than any other to throw a doubt upon the question, "if eternal justice rules the ball." The men who broach a reform, and persist in its advocacy through evil report and certain danger—who risk life, and brave imprisonment loss, and obloquy in its cause—are thrust aside when it is convenient for a part of the aristocracy to take up its opinions, and are neglected on its triumph. For instance, of the present Reform Ministry, the only man, except the apostate Sir John Cam Hobhouse who pretented to Reform before 1831, was Lord John Russell; and he advocated nomination boroughs. Lord Melbourne and Mr. Spring Rice held office under the Tories when they could get it; Lords Palmerston and Glenelg were thoroughbred Tory placemen; Lords Lansdowne and Holland were mere Whigs, the latter of "good dispositions;" Sir Henry Parnell, though a Member of his Majesty's Opposition, was a chief promoted of the Corn laws, Mr. Poulett Thomson was only known for a speech or two on economy, for which judging by events, he had probably crammed; and both Lords Normanby and Howick were "babes and sucklings" when the battles of Reform were fought. The parable of the vineyard may be quoted against us; but if, as there is reason to suppose, the lord paid his early labourers their full wages, his treatment of the eleventh-hour men was a pure act of generosity. In the case of Reform, the labourers who "bore the burden and heat of the day" got nothing; whilst men who came not at the eleventh hour, but at "pay-time," carried off the hire.

In his preface, Lord Brougham complains, that "misstatements were circulated respecting the first volume of these Sketches," representing the work as "republication," than which "nothing can be more untrue." Having read the articles with some care on their original appearance, and the volume on its publication, as well as several critiques upon it, we do not altogether go along with the noble author in his complaint. To prevent, however, any miscouception in the present case, so far as we are concerned, he shall himself give an account of the present volume. "Much of George IV., the Emperor Napoleon, Lord Eldon, Sir W. Scott, [William Lord Stowell, not Walter Scott,] is new; Mirabeau's public character, with the whole of Sir P. Francis, Mr. Horne Tooke, Lord King, Mr. Ricardo, Charles Carrol, Neckar, Canot, and Madame de Stael, are new."—*Spectator.*

BOMBAY COURIER.
EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1839.

COURIER OFFICE 6 o'CLOCK.

We have at length the pleasure to announce the arrival of the July Packet by the H. C. Pilot Brig *Orissa*, which left Aden on the 24th ultimo and has brought dates, London 16th and Paris 18th July. She came to anchor late yesterday afternoon, after a passage of 13 days, bringing as

Passengers—Capt. Yeaddell, Artillery, Mr Sandyman Engineers, 2 discharged Servants and 2 Invalided Artillery men.

It was mentioned to us casually that the *Mahi* had brought down the mail from Suez to Aden, in consequence of an apprehension, that if the *Atalanta* had done it, she could not have been back in time for the August mail, and hence the delay that has taken place. The *Water Witch* and *Ariel* had both proceeded up the Red Sea, but we have not yet ascertained dates.

The mail sent through France furnishes us, upon this occasion, with ten days later English news than the Falmouth Packet, or the Extras of our Cotemporaries supply. We are thus enabled to give the Parliamentary proceedings, the Funds, the Markets, the Gazettes, and a variety of Miscellaneous interesting matter, to a much later date, at the same time we owe acknowledgements to our Cotemporaries, from whose Extras we have been enabled to extract a great deal of our earlier intelligence, without being obliged to wade through the pages of the daily Journals for it.

The Budget of this month will be found to possess considerable interest, though no political changes have taken place, nor have our relations with Foreign states undergone any material change, unless indeed the warlike attitude, that Russia appears to have assumed, be viewed in that light. There have however been various questions before Parliament of great public interest, not the least important of which is the Penny Postage measure, which has passed the House of Commons by a large majority, and there have been Riots and troubles throughout the country and particularly at Birmingham, of a serious character, that must have been a source of much uneasiness to the Government, and to every well disposed person in the Country. But we must refer to our Extracts and correspondence for particulars.

The intelligence of most immediate interest is that we have from Egypt, as detailed in our Alexandria letter. It would appear that France has interfered to stop the advance of the Egyptian Army, and there can be no doubt that she will succeed in her object, as upon the former occasion,—The story we had, through the Persian Gulph, of Constantinople being in the hands of the Russians is, as we expected, altogether false, though that Power appears to be concentrating her Forces, in a way to give just cause of alarm to her allies, and just grounds for demanding explanations.—But the most extraordinary circumstance in the news is that the whole Turkish Fleet, under the Command of the Capitan Pasha, had at the instigation of that Person, revolted to Mohmmed Aly, and that the latter had countenanced him in this monstrous piece of villainy, and had actually received and taken possession of the Fleet, which he had securely moored within the Harbour of Alexandria. His triumph however will be short, for if there be one spark of spirit left in the Allied Powers, they will never allow him to profit by such an act of atrocious baseness and villainy, for which he, as well as the Capitan Pasha, would richly deserve a halter.—We refer to our Egyptian letter for the full particulars of this most abominable act.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE 1839.

Ministers were in a minority of 63, on the petition praying for adjudication of the still unsettled Danish claims, 95 being for adjudication and 32 against it. Mr. Grote brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a Bill for taking votes at Elections by way of ballot. The motion was lost by 117, but from the progress the Question has made in the cabinet, its adoption would seem not far distant. Mr. Macaulay spoke in its favor early in the debate and received great applause from all sides, even from those who differed from him.

The Polish meeting on the 18th was numerously attended---The Duke of Sussex was in the Chair and both Wigs and Tories seemed as if by mutual consent to agree for once and sympathise with the suffering Poles. The speeches and resolutions expressed an ardent wish for the restoration of independence to their country, and indignation at the cruel oppression of the Russian Government. At Exeter Hall on the 19th the Protestant association held a meeting to petition against the Government scheme of education, on the motion that the Earl of Winchelsea take the Chair, a person proposed Mr. Cameron, a Chartist, a row immediately commenced, Lord Winchelsea knocked his opponent down, and the scuffle continued, on all sides, until the Police interfered. several were taken in custody and the meeting passed off without further interruption. The Chartists were subsequently released, Lord W. declining to press the charge, as the meeting was a public one, and open to all parties. The Rev. M. Sturmer has made up his quarrel with his Parishioners at Hayes. The Lady Flora Hastings is suffering under serious and alarming illness from the unparalleled persecution to which she has been exposed; Her Ladyships recovery is very doubtful. The Court of proprietors of E. I. Stock held their Quarterly meeting on 19th. The Dividend warrants were announced for the 6th July, a petition from the Company to Parliament praying for a select committee on the commercial relations of England with India, with a view to equalise the Duties on Indian produce, which now varied from 30 to 1000 per Cent. will be brought forward at the next meeting. The late determination of the Bank of England to raise the rate of interest to 5½ per Cent. has caused a continued agitation in the money market, Securities have greatly declined, and cause parties to be extremely cautious in their operations, no very extensive sales for the present being attempted.

AMERICA.—A treaty has been concluded with the Seminole Indians and the Florida War is over for the present. It is not unlikely however that the Indians will not scruple to break the terms of the treaty whenever an opportunity occurs to gratify any personal animosity. The Federalist Party in Mexico have been entirely defeated---the conflict occurred at Puebla with Bustamente at the head of the Government Forces. Mexia was captured and after ferocious treatment was shot by order of Santa Anna.

SPAIN.—Espartero has been raised to a Grandee for his late successes by the Title of Duke of Victory, Don Diego Leon has also been rewarded. Espartero has threatened Balmaseda but the Carlists are not daunted, resolving to hold it to the last. Maroto with the bulk of the Carlist Forces have withdrawn from Amurrio and allowed Espartero to enter with 14 Battalions. National property chiefly that of the church has sold for nearly ten millions.

IN FRANCE.—Preparations were being made for the trial of the prisoners engaged in the last emeute. The authorities are still actively employed in making arrests,' Martin Bernard has been taken and search is being made for Blanque and the day of trial is deferred till 27th Instant. The spirit of rebellion is still uppermost and seditious placards distributed all over the capital: who has issued them, the police cannot discover. Eastern affairs are the subject of much speculation among the Parisians; two Ships of the line, 4 Steamer and Brig of War have been despatched from Toulon to reinforce the squadron in the Levant.

LONDON, 15TH JULY 1839.

ENGLAND.—Parlimentary Summary, House of Commons, The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget---the Expenditure had considerably exceeded the Estimates principally from the War in Canada. Mr. Rice took a cheerful view of the Commercial Prospects of the Country, which furnished symptoms of returning prosperity, He then moved a resolution to the effect that it is expedient to have penny postage, the price to be regulated by weight-franking to be abolished with the exception of official franking, which would be placed under strong restrictions; carried unanimously---the report to be brought up on 12th, which Sir R. Peel will oppose---Lord J. Russell said it was the intention of Government to allow Dissenting Ministers also to superintend the printing of the Bible in Scotland---Mr. Hume was then enabled to bring forward his motion for a Committee of enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of England but after a long debate the motion was lost by 93 to 29. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Supply---9th Lord Palmerston in reply to questions from several Members said every thing would be done to humanize the War in Spain. Russia had expressed a strong wish to put an end to the disgraceful atrocities which characterized it, no particular plan had been yet determined on---He expressed a hope that the quarrel between the Sultan and the Pacha would be arranged---that in the matter of Persia the Ambassador would not be received till certain condition of the English Government were acceded to---and that instructions had been sent out to Mexico to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between it and Texas---Mr. P. Thomson could not this Session propose any measure respecting Steam navigation---The Jamaica Bill as sent from the Lords was agreed to, with a trifling alteration. Presentation of Papers containing Sir J. Colborne's opinion as to the limitation of the Canada Councils duration to 1842---Lord Palmerston stated that Commission for adjudication on the Portuguese Claims had proceeded and that some cases were settled. He then obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the more effectual suppression of the Portugese slave Trade. The metropolitan Police Bill was then committed the clauses of which occupied the remains of the evening, "a long debate followed on the Order of the day for going into committee on the Lower Canada Government Bill, the House divided for 223 against 28---Divisions ensued on many clauses of the Bill but they were all got thro with. 12th Aattwood brought forward his motion for a select Committee to take the national Petition into consideration, which was lost by 46 to 235 The penny postage scheme then became the next under discussion and a majority of 109 was found in its favor.

LORDS 5 July Jamaica Bill passed on the motion of Lord Normanby who regretted the alterations but hoped the Bill in its present shape would pass with the approbation of both houses. A long discussion followed on the Archbishop of Canterbury's motion for an address to the Queen against the interference of the committee of privy council in the matter of Education. On a division there appeared contents 220---non contents 118 majority against Ministers 111---8th The Duke of Argyle notified Her Majestys intention to receive the Lords address on 11th---Lord Brougham complained of the payment of the Judge of the Court of Admiralty by a Grant of the House and asked if any steps had been taken to do away with the system. The Lord Chancellor said a Bill had been introduced in the Commons with a view to remedy the matter---9th--2d Reading of the London and Blackwall Railway Bill, after some discussion by a Majority of 7---11th The proceedings in Courts (India) Bill brought up from the Commons and read a first time---other Bills advanced---The Lord Chancellor then read Her Majesty's answer to the address which was ordered to be printed---Petition by Earl Stanhope against the New Poor Law---12th Lord Brougham's Resolution in reference to the Sale of Beer---account amendment Bill to the effect that the Beer Shops throughout the Country should have the same privileges as the licensed victuallers Houses was adopted 63 to 34.

Immediately on hearing the death of Lady Flora Hastings Her Majesty Ordered all the signs of Mourning to be displayed at the Palace. The Body was removed to London on 10th Inst. The Revenue accounts for the Quarter ended 5th inst. shew an increase of £300,175.---over that of last year. There is also an increase on the year of £2,076,659. The Lords went in state with their address to Queen against the Education Grant on 11th Inst. Her Majesty returned a sharp rebuke to this effect, that they had no right to assume she would not fulfil the obligation which bound her to the support of the Established Church. Owing to the increase of offences at the Cape of Good Hope the Metropolitan system of Police is about to be introduced there and a Superintendent sails for Cape Town in a few days for that purpose, The splendid Steamer British Queen left the River 220 Passengers on board on her first voyage to New York on 10th inst. During the week the Birmingham Chartists continued riotous and an additional number of the London Police were sent down. Several of the Policemen in the late conflict were stabbed while employed in dispersing the Mob; at this writing now tranquility prevails and many of the force have returned to Town A number of delegates and other have been arrested The result of the Carlow Election committee after 63 days sitting has been to place the petitioner Mr. Gisbourne at the head of the poll, the joint expence of the parties is calculated to amount to £ 20,000---a notice bas been issued from, the Bank of England for tenders for the purchase of annuities terminable on 5 April 1857 to be in sums not exceeding £ 10,000 in money or Stock which has created an extraordinary sensation on change. The Conservatives still keep their Ground at Sgwick at the late Election Sir Thomas Cochrane was returned by a majority of 8 over Mr. Gibson.

FRANCE.---Nineteen of the Prisoners have been tried before the Court of Peers but it is not expected the remainder of cases will be got thro' with until the end of the year. Barbes has been sentenced to Death but it is not expected to be carried into effect Bernard transportation---Mealow hard labor for life---It is stated that the Republicans, friends of those in Custody, are desperate and had entended carrying off some of the Royal Family as hostages but their designs are betrayed and precautinary measures taken. The King and Royal Family have subscribed largely for the relief of the Inhabitants, who have suffered from the late storm. The Chamber have postponed the final decision of the sugar question which has caused extreme dissatisfaction at Bordeaux where Merchants went to the prepeture to complain of the Government and many of the Sugar refiners discharged their workman Ships arrived.

FROM OUR ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENT.---JULY 30.

July 6th. We closed our last by informing you of the Telegraphic Despatch just then received, announcing the total defeat of the Turkish Army in Syria by the Egyptians, and we promised when its detailed account reached us, you should be informed of the particulars,---they are as follows.

On the 20th June, Ibraham Pacha commanding Mehemit Ali's Army in Syria, left Aleppo with his Cavalry, and horse Artillery, to give Battle to the Turkish Cavalry, which was advanced in two divisions from Nizib, where the main army of the Sultan under Hafiz Pacha was encamped. The first Division of the Turkish Cavalry was about 12 miles nearer to Aleppo, Ibrahim Pasha fell in with this last and attacked it, on which they fled back towards the other division (12 miles as before stated) at Nizib at a village called Mezar. Ibrahrm Pasha came up with, and attacked both divisions. After a fight of an hour and half he totally routed them, they retreated to Nezeb, leaving behind them 14 pieces of light Artillery. Ibrahim Pasha halted here for two days, by which time the whole of his army from Aleppo and elsewhere joined him.

24th June the whole Body marched and took up their positon within a mile of the Turkish Army, preparations being then made, a general Battle commenced between both; after two hours and half the Turkish Army was totally Defeated, many thousands threw down their Arms and fled, The Turks left behind 100 pieces of Cannon, 600 Tents, 15,000 prisoners, and all their Provisions, in fact everything except their Treasure Chest remained in the possession of the Egyptians. The remains of the Turkish Army retreated to Marash.

25th June.---The Egyptian Army was divided in three Divisions. The first Division to march upon and take possession of Orfa, the 2nd and 3rd to do the same respectively at Diarbekir, and Malathia, however by the time or before they had done so, the Pasha's order through Soults Aide-de-Camp must have reached, desiring a suspension of Hostilities. The loss of the Turks, killed and wounded in the Battle of the 24th is stated at 7,000 men, that of the Egyptians 3,500.

July 7th.—H. Ms. Steamer "Rhadamanthus" arrived in Alexandria this day, reporting she had left the English admiral two days ago with his Fleet off Candia. At sunset a sailing Vessel arrived in six days from Constantinople to announce the Death of Sultan Mahmoud, this vessel was despatched by the private Agent of the Pasha.

July 9th.---This day a Turkish Steamer entered this Port from Constantinople, sent by the young Sultan to announce the death of his father and his own accession, at the same time tendering offers of Peace and Amity to Mehemet Ali, and offering to guarantee him instant independence in Egypt

A Turkish Corvette also came in since with important Despatches from the Capitan Pasha in command of the Turkish Fleet off Rhodes, in these Despatches the Capitan Pasha tendered the whole Fleet under him to Mehemet Ali. We believe the same was accepted, as the "Nile" Steamer left an hour afterwards with the return Dispatch. It appears that Koursourouff Pasha prime minister of the young Sultan, is at enmity with the Capitan Pasha, and that this alone has prompted him to such a base act!!!!

14th July.—The whole Turkish Fleet appeared in sight of Alexandria.

15th.—The Egyptian and Turkish Fleets saluted each other and the Capitan Pasha landed at this place, and was received with all honours and distinction by Mehemit Ali, and is now residing as a guest of Mehemet Ali, in one of his Palaces here. Thus, between the 25th June and 15th July, in 20 Days, The Turkish Army has been totally routed in Syria, Sultan Mahmoud has paid the Debt of nature, and the Fleet of Turkey is now cruizing peaceably off Alexandria, in company with that of Egypt. Verily the star of Mehemet Ali is in the ascendant; we are anxiously awaiting what will be done at this crisis, by the great Powers, in consequence of such ominious signs between Egypt and Turkey.

25th. July—A French Steamer arrived at Alexandria this day with intelligence from England up to the 5th July, but nothing of importance except in parliamentary matter.

26th.—For the last 5 or 6 Days The Turkish Fleet has been gradually coming into the Port of Alexandria, The 1st and 2nd rates are busied in taking out their Guns &c. preparatory to coming in also, by 28th Inst. they will be in ORDINARY at Alexandria. Alexandria 30th July, The English Steamer is looked for this day, therefore we close the present. If any thing of moment transpires, we will add a Postscript.

Alexandria 2nd Augt.

P. S. Another despatch, just in from Syria, states that the remains of Hafiz Pashas army, in its retreat from the late battle at Nizib before alluded to, was fallen upon in the intricate places of their retreat and slaughtered, Hafiz the general escaping with only a small part of the whole army. Therefore the sacrifice of life has been immense. Ibrahim Pasha at this last dispatch, was at Marash encamped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 15.—Lord Howick brought up the Committee's Report in the "Stockdale v. Handsard" case which was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 17th.

16.—No House.

17.---The re-consideration of the Stockdale case was entered on. Many Members spoke, generally on the propriety of maintaining the independence of the Commons against the decision of the Judges; two resolutions proposed by Lord J. Russell were agreed to. The first was to the effect, that under the special circumstances of the case of "Stockdale v. Hansard," it is not expedient to adopt any measures for the purpose of staying proceedings on the writ. The second, that the House, considering the power of publishing their votes and proceedings as an essential incident to their constitutional previleges, would enter into a further consideration of those proceedings, in order to the maintenance of that power, soon as the committee should have made that full inquiry into those proceedings which they had declared it was their intention to make.

18.---After much miscellaneous business had been transacted, Mr. Grote brought on his annual motion on the Ballot. The speakers were Mr. Grote, Lord Worsley, Mr. Gaskell, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Sheil, Sir J. Graham, Sir R. Peel, Lord Howick and Mr. Macaulay. The latter made an ingenious speech on the subject, which was listened to with attention, and much applauded. On a division the numbers were, Ayes, 216; Noes, 333. The *Chronicle* remarks that the majority is only 16 more than in 1835; while the minority has increased 72, a result supposed to be occasioned by the question being made an "open one, by the Ministry.

19.---The amended Jamaica Bill, after a sharp discussion, was carried by a majority of 10, in a House of 524 Members present. The adjourned debate on National Education was resumed, and again adjourned.

20.---The debate on National Education was resumed with great earnestness; principal speeches were by D. Israeli, Ewart, Staunton, Gibson, Inglis, Graham, Russell, and Peel. On a division, the Ministry found themselves in a majority of 5. A further trial of strength is to ensue when the House goes into a Committee of supply on the subject.

21.---Mr. Mackinnon asked some questions respecting Persia, amongst others, the untoward occurrence between Sir F. Maitland, and the Governor of Bushire. Lord Palmerston replied that he hoped Sir F. had received the explanation of the authorities. Mr. Maclean moved for a return of the killed and wounded at Bushire. Sir J. C. Hobhouse---"No one was killed on either side."(Laughter.)

24.---The House having resolved itself into a Committee of supply, Lord John Russell moved the grant of £3,000 for Education purposes. Lord Mahon met the proposal by a direct negative, and pointed out the propriety of education being entrusted solely to the clergy. Mr. Baines considered the first plan proposed by Ministers objectionable; but hoped the House would adopt the present modified one. Lord Teignmouth opposed the grant, and said he would put it to the noble lord (for whom he had the utmost respect, considering the state of the country, the intensely earnest feeling of the Church of England, and the growing impression in all parts of the country that something must be done for education ("hear, hear," from the Ministerial benches), and he would ask him why he did not come forward and place himself at the head of the established church, and, with God's blessing, save the country in one of the most difficult and perilous crises it was ever placed in. That was the proper position in which a Minister of the Crown should be; whereas it was a false position in which the noble lord was placed. He (Lord Teignmouth) had heard of an officer of the Catholic church, called *L' Avocato del Diavolo*: he trusted the noble lord would not choose that position. (Laughter.)

Mr. Langdale, Mr. Litton, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, Mr. Cresswell, and Sir G. Clerk spoke on different sides of the question, and the debate was wound up by a powerful speech from Sheil, after which the House divided.

For the motion.....	275
Against it.....	273
	—2

The announcement of the division was received with loud and prolonged cheers by the Opposition Members.

25.—The House was chiefly occupied with the Colonial Law Resolutions. Lord J. Russell stated the course he would pursue to expedite business.

It would be convenient if the noble lord opposite would inform the House whether it was proposed to take the sense of the House on the bringing up of the report on the education vote."

Lord Stanley said, "he could hardly have thought that the Government, by the aid of so triumphant a majority (loud cheers and laughter), would have persisted in their education vote.

27.—Mr. Oswald was introduced, and took the oaths and his seat for the city of Glasgow.

Lord J. Russell said he wished to hear from the right hon. baronet (Sir R Peel) whether he intended to take the sense of the House upon the report of the committee of supply in regard to the education vote.

Sir R. Peel said he had attended in his place for the very purpose of answering that question; it was merely the accidental circumstance of a House not being made yesterday that prevented him from giving that public notification which he would have given at the earliest possible moment. It was his intention to state that as the House seemed to consider that the subject had been exhausted in point of debate, he had no wish to resume it; and as the question upon the report would be identically the same with that which had been decided in committee, and as he had ascertained that every Member of the House had voted upon the subject except 24, he deemed it not necessary to trouble the House by a division on this second question. He did not therefore, propose to take the sense of the House on the report, and had no objection to its being received now, if the noble lord wished it to be brought up.

Mr. Hume asked the Secretary for the Foreign Department, whether, after the news which had been received to-day from the East, of hostilities having commenced there, he would have any objection to lay before the House the treaty or convention made on the 20th of April 1833, between the Pacha of Egypt and the Porte?

Viscount Palmerston said that the government had received no information that hostilities had actually commenced, although the communications which they had received would undoubtedly lead to such an inference. There had been no former treaty or convention but merely an arrangement, between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egyt, by which the Sultan undertook to nominate Mehemet Ali Governor of certain pachalicks, the execution of which had not been gauranteed by any written document, and which had merely been fulfilled by the annual appointment of pachas. With regard to the publication of the despatches received by the government at the time, he saw no objection to a selection of them being produced, and he would look through them, with a view to satisfying the wish of the honourable member.

28.---On the Chancellor of the Exhequer moving the third reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, Mr. Ewart opposed it, and moved "that sugar, the produce of free labour, be imported into this country upon payment of the same rate of duty which is charged upon sugar the produce of the British colonies."

Mr. Pease seconded the motion.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Thornely also spoke in support; but on an understanding that the subject would engage the attention of Government, the motion was withdrawn.

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Mr. M. Philips wished to put a question to the right hon. baronet the President of the Board of Control with reference to the present state of communication with the East Indies. Were the papers moved for last session on this subject prepared? And how soon might they be expected to be laid on the table of the House? With reference also to the public meetings which had taken place on the subject of overland communication with India through Egypt, had the right hon. gentleman received any communications, and would he make them public?

Sir John Hobhouse said the returns to which the honourable gentleman alluded were moved for last session, but there was no time to prepare them before the close of the session; and as the order for their production had not been renewed, the East India Company had thought themselves not called upon to present them. If, however, the honourable gentlemen wished for them, they should be presented. As to the other question of the honourable gentleman, it was quite true that he (Sir John Hobhouse) had received several written communications from Mr. Curtis, the chairman of the association, on the subject, and that he had written in answer to that question, and also communcated with the East India Company. With regard to the communications with Mr. Curtis, he (Sir J. Hobhouse) could not in courtesy agree to make them public, but if that gentleman thought fit to do so, he could not prevent him.

Mr. M. Philips wished to know whether the expression of public opinion would lead to an extension of the means of communication to Ceylon and Madras, as well as to Calcutta and Bombay?

Sir John Hobhouse said that no steps had been taken by either the government or the company so extend the communication to Ceylon and Madras, as well as to Calcutta and Bombay. The honourable gentleman would no doubt remember that the recommendation of the committee who sat on the subject was that Bombay alone should be the subject of the first experiment. Only two years had elapsed, and the experiment had, therefore, not been sufficiently tried to show whether extension was absolutely called for.

3.—A new writ for Ipswich was moved in the room of Mr. Gibson, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Hume hinted, that seeing no chance for the English Bank question, he should bring the Irish Bank question forward on the next supply day.

POSTAGE QUESTION.

Mr. SPRFG RICE having moved that the report of the Committee on the Post-office Acts be brought up.

Mr. Goulburn opposed the motion, chiefly by arguments to show the hazard of adopting without due deliberation a plan of complicated bearings and grave importance, and affecting the revenue to a very large amount, at a time when there appeared to be a progressive increase of expenditure over income.

Mr. SPRING RICE affirmed that he had taken the most prudent course. He had waited till he was prepared with his financial statement to propose his postage resolution. He let the House know how matters stood, before risking a considerable amount of revenue. He had never said that the increased amount of correspondence would soon compensate for a temporary loss of revenue, but had always maintained that a great and enormous sacrifice of public money would be required. He had brought forward the measure in honour and good faith, and not to gain popularity. Mr. Rice repeated, he that know there would be a great deficiency of revenue; but the opponents of the scheme exaggerated its probable amount. Experience proved that reduction of postage-charges had caused no diminution, but an increase of revenue. He denied that it was a mere matter of form to give a pledge to make up the deficiencies in the revenue. He invited gentlemen on both sides of the House to vote against his proposition, if they did not intend to support him in his pledges.—

He repeated, he placed the proposition in the hands of Members; and he begged of them, if they did not intend to adhere to the pledge, at once to throw aside the whole proposition. He knew that the public disappointment would be great at the failure of the measure; and he was willing that the whole dissatisfaction of the petitioners and the public sould rather rest on him, than that there should be any misapprehension as to the terms of the resolution, or as to the intentions of the persons who proposed it.

Sir ROBERT PEEL spoke strongly against the pledge; and he protested against the principle of repealing taxes and trusting to economy afterwards. He firmly believed, that in giving this pledge, the House pledged itself to a Property-tax. Whatever odium it might expose him to, "he would rather quit public life, and at once quite the public arena where he had combated for the last thirty years, than give his conseat to this plan."

Mr. POULETT THOMSON spoke in defence of the mode of proceeding adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If the House, on consideration and on trial of this plan was not prepared to give a new tax, then the plan could not be continued in operation.

Mr. WARBURTON said, this was not a question of the substitution of one tax for another---

Sir Robert Peel had endeavoured to alarm the House by arguing that if his plan were agreed to, the only resource would be a property-tax. Why, what was the state of the coffee-trade? of the sugar-trade? of the trade in timber? If those branches of trade were placed on a proper footing, not only would it be unnecessary to call on the House to make good any deficiency in the Postage revenue, but there would be a surplus revenue of five millions. Then let no one be alarmed at a proposition for a new tax, should the proposed change in the Post-Office system create a deficiency.

Lord SANDON felt the great responsibility of voting in favour of the plan, but as the Government incurred the risk of any deficiency of revenue, he should forego objections, in consideration of the general desire for its adoption.

The House divided on the question that "the report be now brought up"---

Ayes	213
Noes	113
Majority	100

The report was brought up. Mr. Spring Rice's resolution was read a first time. On the question that it be read a second time, Sir Robert Peel moved to strike out the words which pledged the House to make good a deficiency of revenue.

For this motion	125
Against it	184
Majority	59

The resolution was put and agreed to; and a bill founded thereon was ordered to be brought in.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JULY 1.—After the presentation of various Bills the Archbishop of Canterbury moved an address to Her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the House copies of the Treasury minutes of the 30th of August, 1833, of the 2nd of March, 1834, and of the 5th of July, 1838, relating to the application of certain sums of money granted by Parliament for the purposes of education, and also for a copy of the Order in Council appointing a committee of the Privy Council on the application of such grants, and of any reports made by such committee. The most rev. prelate then gave notice, that on Friday next he should submit a motion, on the subject to which those documents related.

On the motion for the second reading of the Jamaica Bill, the Earl of Harewood moved that it be be read a second time that day three months. The Duke of Wellington condemned the policy of Ministers in regard to Jamaica, but advised their Lordships "to go into committee, that they might consider the various clauses of the measure, and make such amendments as might appear proper, with the view of sending it down to the other House in such a shape as that it might be sent out to the island of Jamaica with some hope and prospect of being effectual."

2.---On the motion for going into committee on the Jamaica Bill, Lord Lyndhurst, in a clear and powerful speech, moved the rejection of the first clause. After a long and interesting discusion, the motion was carried by a *majority of 69, The clause was therefore lost.*

Lord Brougham then objected to the second clause, but was induced, after some observations of Lords Canterbury and Ellenborough, to postpone the consideration of his amendment till the next stage, which was ordered for Thursday.

3.---The Sugar Duties' Bill was read a third time and passed.

4.---Lord Strangford having received an unsatisfactory answer from Lord Melbourne respecting the alleged intention of the French Government to extend their blockade along the whole track of coast belonging to the Buenos Ayrean Government, gave notice that he should bring the subject before the House on Thursday next.

Lord Wharncliff stated that the committee on crime in Ireland had finished taking evidence, but he could not at present speak on the subject of their decision.

The Jamaica Bill was then discussed, on the suggestion of Lord Harewood to withdraw the Bill altogether, and on Lord Brougham's proposition to amend the second clause by the addition of the following proviso:—"Provided always that nothing herein contained shall enable the said Governor, with the assent of the said Council, to continue or renew any act for the raising of money."

The gallery was then cleared for a division, but the House negatived the amendment without a division, and agreed to the report.

EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

Yesterday a Special General Court of Proprietors of the Hon. East India Company was held, pursuant to a requisition signed by 62 proprietors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning both houses of Parliament, praying the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the commercial relations between Great Britain and India, especially with reference to the reduction of the duties levied in the ports of the United Kingdom on articles the products and manufactures of British India. The Court was further made special for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors, under the by-law, cap. 2. sec. 4, the draught of a bill now before Parliament, entitled "An Act to confirm certain rules and orders of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William and Madras, and

to empower the same Courts, and the Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay, to make rules and orders concerning pleading."

The Court was numerously attended.

The minutes of the last Court and the requisition for calling the present having been read.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH INDIA.

Mr. M. Martin rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, respecting the commercial relations between this country and British India. The hon. gentleman began by congratulating the friends of India on having the requisition, pursuant to which the Court was convened, signed by a larger number of proprietors, and representing a larger amount of property in the Company, than had been known to any former requisition. The question which they had now to consider was not exclusively India, or exclusively English. It was a matter of deep interest to each country, for the interests of the two were now so bound up together, that the prosperity or adversity of either would seriously affect those of the other. He agreed in the remark that next to a free constitution an enlightened de-potism was the best form of government, but he did not agree with Mr. Macaulay that the British Government of India afforded a fair specimen of that sort of Government. On the contrary, he was prepared to show that our commercial policy towards India had been selfish, despotic, and in its results ruinous. In looking back back to a progress of two centuries, he was not able to trace one act of generous or wise policy on our part towards that country, and what had begun in gross injustice was likely to end in ruin. He was glad, however, to find that the friends of India were beginning to bestir themselves, and he did hope, that with their united exertions, and the aid of the press, justice at last would be done to India. The hon. proprietor then proceeded at considerable length to point out the manner in which we had neglected India, and read a variety of documents (for which the press of other important matter does not afford us room) to show how small a portion even of those articles of importation which we could get cheaper and better from India were brought from that country, and how unjust a preference we gave in this respect to others of our possessions, and even to other states. The following petition (with moving which the hon. proprietor concluded) will present a fair general view of the grievances complained of and of the suggested remedy :---

"PETITION OF THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

"Showeth,---1. That the subjects of the British Crown in Asia, under the government of the Hon. East India Company, amount to about 100,000,000 of industrious and intelligent people, who possess strong claims on the consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

"2. That British India is not a burden on the finances of England, but, on the contrary, yields an annual revenue of nearly 20,000,000*l.* sterling ; by which an army of 30,000 Europeans and 170,000 native troops is maintained, and honourable and useful employment furnished to many of our countrymen as civil functinaries, both at home and abroad ; and that by reason of its great extent of territory, vast population and immense resources, it materially contributes to the political power,

"3. That British India being possessed of a fertile soil, great variety of climate, and abundance of skilful labour, is capable of supplying Europe with almost every species of tropical produce of the best quality, at the cheapest rate ; but that at present England enjoys a very small portion of the commercial advantages which British India offers to the merchants, manufacturers, and artisans of the United Kingdom.

"4. That for a quarter of a century British goods have been admitted, by a law of the Imperial Parliament, into all the ports of British India free of duty, as regards woollens, metals, wrought and unwrought, marine stores, &c., and at a duty not exceeding 2½ per cent. on cottons and all other goods ; but the raw products and manufacturers prepared in Ind a by our fellow-subjects during the same period have had onerous, and in some instances prohibitory, duties imposed on them on their introduction into the port of the United Kingdom, whilst the productions of foreign states in amity with us have been freely admitted under the reciprocity system.

"5. That the consequence of such a course of proceeding has been the destruction to an immense extent of the manufacturers of British India, whereby several hundred thousand of our fellow-subjects have been ruined ; whilst the endeavours to introduce the raw products of the soil into the United Kingdom have not met with such encouragement as to alleviate the privation and distress produced by partial legislation, or to enable the people of India to become extensive purchasers of British manufacturers.

"6. That it is the opinion of your petitioners that the Imperial Parliament, by acting on a sy tem of wise and generous policy towards India, might enable this country to become independent of all foreign nations for the regular supply of those staple articles on which her manufactures depend, and at the same time obtain a large and certain mart for her own commerce, whereby the people of England and of India would be united by the strong tie of mutual advantage, and our dominion in the East would rest on the broad and sure foundation of justice.

"7. That your petitioners being intrusted with the responsible duty of governing British India, and being anxiously solicitous for the welfare and happiness of the millions of their fellow-subjects committed to their care, earnestly desire the appointment of a select committee of your hon. house to investigate the commercial relations between England and India, with a view to the speedy and effectual adoption of such measures as may secure to our fellow-subjects in India that mercantile reciprocity to which they are so fully entitled, but which, in the opinion of your petitioners, would equally promote the commercial, financial, and political interests of both countries."

Sir C. Forbes seconded the motion, and having expressing his entire concurrence in the views taken by his hon. friend, M r. Mart n, suggested, that he shoud put his petition in the shape of resolutions, on which when considered by the Court, a petition might hereafter be founded.

Mr. M. Martin, with the permission of the court, adopted this suggestion.

A Proprietor (whose name we did not learn) contended that there was no ground for saying that the high dut es on Indian produce and manufactures was the cause of the decrease of her exports to this country. In 1805, when there was a duty of 67 per cent. on them, her exports were about 1,400,000l., but in 1836, when they were not more than 10 on some, and not exceeding 20 per cent. on any. the exports did not exceed 108,000l. The decrease was not caused by the duty, but rather by the superiority of British machinery, which had so far outdone Indian competition. If the whole duties on Indian produce were removed it would not avail against British competition There was, therefore, he contended, no case to go to Parliament with in this respect. India had no reason to complain if she was treated like other colonies, and she was so in all respects as to produce, except in the duty on rum, which was 15s, the gallon on East Indian, while on West Indian it was only 9s. 6d. the gallon. The great object of the friends of India should be to encourage by all means the culture of cotton, indigo, and those other products which she was so well fitted to raise.

Sir R. Campbell was in favour of an equalization of duty, for though the reduction would not enable India to compete with our machinery, that was no reason why an abuse should be continued. We had drawn millions from India, of which not a shilling went back, and it was impossible it could support such a drain, unless we did something to aid it. Even a small reduction would show the people of that we were disposed to do them justice. In addition to this, we should give every encouragement to the agricultural. commercial, and manufacturing industry of India. This cou d not injure us, but on the contrary would benefit us much.

Colonel Sykes was in favour of reciprocal duties They would be a bond of union between India and Great Britain, as they would show that we were disposed to deal justly with India, and the stability of our Government there depended on the sense entertained of our justice.

Mr. Pearce suggested that the resolution should be submitted to the Court of Directors. He agreed that one great object should be to encourage the culture of the raw material (cotton), so as to compete successfully with the American market. He should live to see India relieved from unequal duties, and it was a satisfaction to know that even now her condition was improving, as was proved by her increased consumption of British produce.

Mr. Weeding did not see any necessity for a reference to a committee of the House of Commons of a matter so obvious as the state of our commercial relations with India. Some of those ought to be altered, for it was due to India that we should treat her more as a nation and less as a colony.

The Chairman said that the Court of Directors had not been so backward in urging the commercial relations of India on the attention of Government, as some remarks of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin) would seem to imply. They had strongly urged the admission of the Mysore Coffee at a lower duty, so as to be on a footing with the same produce of our other possessions. As to the resolutions before the Court, he concurred in their general principles ; but as there were some points in them on which there might be some points of differance, he had drawn up a resolution which he would propose in their stead, and which he hoped the Court would adopt. The resolution was—"That, concurring generally in the principles of the resolutions (proposed by Mr. Martin), the Court of Directors be requested to prepare and lay before the Court a draught of a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying that the duties now levied on the productions and manufactures of India be placed on an equitable footing with reference to other parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

After a few observations from Mr. Warden (who showed that the exports of India had increased from 300,000*l.* in 1798 to upwards of 7,000,000*l.* in 1836) and from Mr. Chapman (who contended that there should be a perfect equality of duties between the two countries), the resolution (of the Chairman) was put, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called the attention of the Court to the Bill (now pending in Parliament) for confirming certain rules and orders of the supreme courts of judicature in India.

Sir C. Forbes thought that such a Bill would annihilate the independence of those courts.

Mr. Serjeant Spankie said that the Bill referred only to regulations of pleadings in those courts, and was brought in by the Government in consequence of some doubts expressed by the law-officers of the Crown as to whether in some regulations already made in some of the supreme courts of judicature they had not exceeded their authority.

Mr Lewis saw no necessity for sending the rules first to the Governor-General in Council, and then to the Privy Council here. A more simple mode would be to make all the rules of pleading in our Courts at Westminster apply to the Courts in India.—The Bill was then approved of, and the Court adjourned.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

At the Quarterly General Court held at the East India House on the 19th of June, some questions were asked respecting Hindoo idolatry, the Opium trade, and the cultivation of tea in Assam, respecting the latter of which, Sir C. Forbes feared, although they were told of the immense advantage which must result from this plan, although it was said that the people of this country, as well as the people of India, Mahometans and Hindoos, would profit to an indefinite extent by this scheme---that it, notwithstanding, would all turn out to be a humbug. (Laughter.)

Mr. M. Martin gave notice of a motion, "that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, through, the chairman, Sir Richard Jenkins, G. C. B., M. P. praying that a select committee be appointed to examine into the commercial relations between India and Great Britain, especially in reference to the duties levied in the ports of the United Kingdom on articles the products of British India on articles the products of the United Kingdom."

Sir J. Byrant inquired whether it was true that Sir H. Fane was dead, and Sir Thomas Reynolds appointed in his place. The Chirman replied in the negative. Sir J. then asked whether there was any chance or hope that a Company's officer would be appointed to the command of any of the Company's armies? There was a general feeling amongst the Company's officers on this point ; and he sincerely hoped that the time was rapidly coming when Company's officers would be seen, not to the exclusion of Queen's officers, but still in command of Company's armies. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman replied that on this point he entertained a feeling coinciding with that of the Hon. proprietor.

At a meeting of the East India and China Association, it was resolved that the 4th of every month should be recommended for the despatch of the Indian mail by the new system, under the convention between the English and French government, which will come into operation about the 10th of August.

On the 26th a Court of Directors we held at the East India House, when Mr. H. T. Prinsep was appointed a provincial member of the Supreme Council of India.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat on Saturday. The Lords present were Lord Brougham, Mr. Justice Bosanquet, Mr. Justice Erskine, and the Judge of the Admiralty Court. Sir E. East and Sir A. Johnston sat as Privy Councillors.

The Hon. W. Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in waiting.

Ragundernarain Rae v. Bijai Govind Singh (second appeal.) Sir Charles Wetherell, and Mr. John Stuart were heard by their Lordships ; the latter gentleman had not concluded his address when the Court rose.

The French Charged' Affaires transacted business on Saturday at the Foreign-office.

BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY.---A public meeting was held this week in the Freemason's Hall, for the purpose of forming an association, under the above title, for bettering the condition of the natives of British India. Upon the platform were---the Prince of Oude and suite, Meer Abzul Ali, and Meer Kurum Ali, from Bombay, three natives Parsees ; Sir C Forbes, Sir H. Shackary, Daniel O'Connell, Esq. ; W. Ewart, Esq. ; F. Finch, Esq. ; Col. Thompson, Col. Sykes, Cap. Probin, D . Bowring, Dr. Hodgkin, T. Frankland, Esq., of Liverpool ; J. Pease, Esq., of Darlington ; J. Crawfurd, Esq., H. Blanchard, Esq., J. H. Tredgold, Esq., and several gentlemen connected with East India affairs. The body of the Hall contained a numerous and respectable assemblage.---Lord Brougham took the chair, and addressed the meeting.---Several speeches were made, and the following resolutions were passed, which embody the pith of the proceedings. Col. Thompson moved the first resolution, to the effect that the present condition of millions of our fellow-subjects in British India---wholly excluded from the privileges of representation, and under the dominion of a government in whose appointment they have no voice, and over whose acts they have no control---demands the active sympathy and constant vigilance of the British people.---Mr. Ewart moved the second resolution:

"That it is established by ample evidence that there exists throughout British India great amount of poverty, misery, and discontent ; that the cultivation of extensive tracts of land has been abandoned, while others are suffered to lie waste ; that the revenue is declining ; that the people are oppressed by grievous monopolies, extending even to the necessaries of life ; that the internal communications are ne lected, and that dreadful famines frequently devastate the land."

Mr. O'Connell moved the third resolution :---

"That these evils exist in a country of vast extent and great fertility, whose inhabitants are docile, intelligent, and industrious : whose ancient institutions might be made instrumental to good government—a country capable of supplying many of our demands for tropical produce, and the desire and capacity of whose population to receive the manufactures and stimulate the commerce of Great Britain, would, under a just and enlightened rule, be incalculably developed.

Mr. Finch moved, the fourth Resolution :—

"That for the purpose of obtaining and diffusing information —of directing more efficiently the public attention to a subject involving no less our commercial and political interests than our social and moral duties—and of suggesting and giving effect to such measures as are likely to improve the circumstances and provide for the happiness of the people of British India, an association be now formed, to be called the British India Society, for bettering the condition of our fellow-subjects —the na tives of British India."

Mr. Blanchard moved the next resolution, which related to the appointment of a committee.---The Prince of Oude seconded the resolution. His Royal Highness addressed the meeting in the Persian language, an English gentleman translating every sentence as he delivered it. The Prince spoke with great energy of manner. He deeply regretted the little attention paid to Indian subjects in the House of Commons.---He had travelled all over England, Scotland, Ireland, and Belgium ; and yet, notwithstanding all he had seen in these countries, there was no people who possessed more excellent qualities than his own countrymen. He knew no people more moral or more intelligent, although they had always been treated as a degraded people. They received no justice in India. Some of them came over to England to seek justice ; he did so. He had been here for some time, and after spending his fortune, was referred back to the Government of India by the Government here.---All the resolutions were unanimously passed.---Examiner, July 16.

FRANCE.

In the debate on the Secret Service Money Bill, Marshal Soult said :—"As regards the East we shall follow the policy we have ever followed, but I must be excused from entering into any details respecting it As regards England, to which country I am indebted! for a reception so flattering, I am happy to say that no cloud rests upon the connextion of the British nation with France, and we have, moreover, a certainty that none will arise for a long time to come.',

M. Daguerre and M. Niepée are to be rewarded by the French Parliament, the one with 6,000 and the other with 4,000 francs, for their improvement of the camera obscura.

The *Moniter Republicaine* has again appeared. It has been thrust under the doors of private dwellings and public offices ; and at day break, placards, again inciting persons to murder the King, were pasted on columns in the Boulevards. The police have been unable to discover the place whence these publications issue. In some instances exhortations to rebellion were written on the columns with a kind of paint which it was very difficult to rub off.

The trial of the insurgents was to have commenced on Tuesday before the Court of Peers ; but the arrest of M. Martin Bernard, a printer, one of the alleged leaders, and his preliminary examination, rendered it necessary to pospone till Thursday the beginning of the trial. The form of oath taken on the admission of a member into the secret society, called "Society of the the Seasons," was found in M. Bernard's pocket, with this ominous query in his hand-writing :—"You (the candidate) swear to be true to your brethern, if (as is most likely we shall soon be) called upon again to take arms. It may be our lot to be, like the heroes of the 12th and 13th of May, plunged into the dungeons of Philippe, or into the silence of tomb. Will you dare this and stand by us!"

The French intelligence indicates the continuance of an uneasy state of affairs in Paris. Arrests of suspected persons are numerous ; that to which most importance is attached being Bernard's, a printer. The following account of his capture is from *Le Droit*—

"The Police had been in very active search after him, and thought itself certain of the place in which he was concealed ; but the question was how to get at him, it being known that he was guarded by a company of the 'Season,' the members of which kept watch near the house to give the alarm in case of danger, and to cover his flight, the house having nine different issues. By using great precautions, the Police, however, got into the house, where they found Bernard asleep : he made no resistance. Besides a blouse, and a pocket-book with lint, they found a complete copy of the formulary of the Société des Saisons, in the handwriting of Bernard, which concludes with the oath taken on the dagger, never to reveal the statutes of the society, followed by these words---'May I perish by this dagger if I violate this oath."

A report was circulated in Paris on Saturday night that the Opera-house was to be set on fire, and in the confusion thus produced an attack made on the Hotel de Ville. Upon inquiry, however, the rumour proved to be without foundation.

There is a general feeling in Paris that some new modification of the Government must take place, Soult's incapacity for the performance of his Ministerial duties being too glaring for concealment. The introduction of Guizot into the Cabinet is deemed probable.

The trial of the insurgents of May, contiuned. Two of the accused, Le Brazic and Philippet, were interrogated by the President but the proceedings were wholly destitute of interest.

SPAIN.

In its struggles with the press, the Spanish govt. has shared the fate which usually attends on any such attempt. The jury, on the 16th, acquitted the *Guirigaay* amid the vivas of the court and of the crowds in the adjoining streets. The liberal papers hold on their course, utterly careless of the ministry, its convictions, and its prosecutions.

The Duke of Victory is hastening on under his new name as if to deserve it. Six strong places have fallen successively to the Christinos without a skirmish, or even a shadow of a defence on the part of the Carlists. Indeed, so like preliminary arrangement is the whole affair, that we cannot help suspecting some trick. The French are to assist the Christinos, and the Carlists are changing ground, leaving the army of Espartero to the tender mercies of the Basques, after it shall have been split into garrisons ; meanwhile, the force of the Carlists passes on to Arragon. A French steamer had fired on the Carlist forts, and been replied to, so that war between Carlos and Philippe is actually declared The Carlists had suffered Espartero to a vance to Durango, and left a territory of twelve leagues wholly at the mercy of the Christino soldiery; they were also dismantling Bermeo, the port at which the smuggling with France had chiefly been carried on. A truce of three months was said to have been agreed on between Espartero and Maroto, but that would go to contradict the alleged success of the former.

According to one authority, Maroto is executing the plan of Zumalacarreguy, who always refused battle except among the mountains. Don Carlos passed with his family under the very walls of Bilbao, no effort on the part of the garrison being made to intercept him.

Bayonne letters of the 27th ult. state that Don Carlos was still on the 24th at Durango. There was reason for believing that Espartero would change his plans and dispositions and move towards the plain of Alava.

A letter from Perpignan announced, but only as a rumour, that the Carlists had taken the town of Puynerda, on the extreme frontier of Catalonia.

RUSSIA.

Vickovitch, who played so conspicuous a part in the late intrigues in Persia, having returned to St. Petersburgh, and had an interview with Nesselrode, *shot himself* on the following day, after *destroying all his papers.*

NORTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.---Great pecuniary distress is felt in the southern states, and in consequence banks and bankers have become unpopular ; at Decatur, Mississippi, a mob attacked the Real Estate Bank and destroyed it by fire with all the books and papers. Overtrading is the assigned cause of the prevailing distress.

An arrival from New York brings accounts from the frontier of Upper Canada, dated May the 20th It seems that an American schooner had been seized by Colonel Fraser, collector at the port of Brockville ; and a gun she had on board taken by a mob and carried in triumph through the town. No reason for this act of violence is given ; and on the application of Colonel Worth, commanding the United States troops on the frontier, the vessel and gun were promptly restored.

A letter from Philadelphia states that immediately on the receipt of the news, by the Great Western, of a fall in the price of cotton, of the consequent increased Chartism and the rise in the rate of interest at the Bank, the cotton merchants appointed Mr. S. V. S. Wilder, of New York, as their actuary, who issued a circular, offering to advance three-fourths of the whole value of the cotton now on hand in the United States, 275,000 bales ; the cotton to be consigned to Humphreys and Biddle, in order of course to hold the cotton three or four months longer, until a scarcity and consequent rise in price are produced in England. This singular monopoly is at once approved and condemned in the American journals.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A battle was fought, on the 7th of May, near Puebla in Mexico, between the Federalists, who are called rebels, and the Government troops under Santa Anna, in which the former were defeated. Their General Mexia being taken prisoner, was ordered to be shot, with his back turned to the soldiery. He resisted ; and then, the account says, "he was murdered in a yard, Santa Anna gratifying a personal vengeance." The feud between Satna Anna and Bustamente is likely to lead to more bloodshed.

An insurrection which threatened to assume a very formidable character, had broken out in the vicinity of Maranham. The rebels, it is stated, had taken possession of all the neighbouring towns and villages, and that they were daily expected to enter the above town. It was believed that the slave population were favourable to the rebels, and it was expected they would join them.

Santa Anna has just received the totle of the "Saviour of Mexico." His history for the last few years is like a romance. First a soldier of fortune, then a general, a representative of the Republic, a prisoner in Taxas, and almost condemned to die, a visitor at the seat of the United States government, a despised man in his own country, and confined to his own villa and plantation, a leader of armies against the French, a conqueror of the Federalists, a president *ad interim*, and now the idol of his countrymen, and wielder of the destinies of Mexico.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE LIFE.

We are able to announce that Sir Lionel Smith has been appointed to the Governorship of the Mauritius.

Miss Zouch who some years ago figured in a case connected with India, appeared at Marlborough Street to request the interference of the Magistrates, respecting some papers detained by the Bishop of Norwich.

Mr. Robert Newton, brother of Sir W. Newton, has been sent to the House of Correction for three months, for exposing an indecent picture to the governess and daughters of Lord Radstock, in the Regent's Park.

The Lo d Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Sir J. C. Smyth, son of the late Governor of British Guiana, to be one of his lordships extra aides-de-camp.

The Viscountess Mountjoy died on Sunday morning in her eightieth year.

Lady Victoria Leveson Gower, the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and goddaughter of the Queen, expired on Thursday evening at Stafford House, after an illness of a few days.

The first giraffe ever born in this country was produced on Wednesday at the Zoological Gardens ; it is a fine young male.

PROMOTIONS.—Lord de Ros has resigned his office of one of the gentlemen ushers, quarterly waiters in ordinary on Her Majesty ; and Edward Hobhouse, Esq, is appointed in his place. Lord Duncannon, A. Milne, Esq., and the Hon. C. A. Gore are the commissioners of Woods and Forests by renewed letters-patent.

The following gentlemen connected with India were at the Levee on the 26th of June:---Mr. S. Gregson, Dr. Brander, Mr. R. Neave, Mr. R. Tindal, Mr C. Hyde, M . R. H. Williamson, Mr. J. Lean, Captain Meadows Taylor, Captain J. Gray, Captain Sampson, Lieutenant Boyce H. Combe, Lieutenant H. Delamain, Lieutenant W. Lindsay, Lieutenant B. G. Layard, Ensign W. Prout, Captain A. Boddom, Major Generals Andrews, Shuldham, Goodfellow.

Lady William Bentinck arrived on Thursday at Vernon-house, Park-place, from Paris. We understand that the late lord has bequeathed his splendid mansion, which overlooks the Green-park, to his widow, together with the bulk of his large fortune, part of which he acquired during his government in India. Lord W. Bentinck deserved to be rich, but we doubt that he was so. He was an "*opum contentor*," and if rich, must have become so in spite of himself.

On Wednesday last, after Her Majesty had become convinced of the necessity of countermanding the ball at the Palace, announced for Friday, in celebration of the anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation, Her Majesty expressed a desire to be admitted to an interview with Lady Flora Hastings. Some preparation and delay having been indispensable, this interesting and important interview did not take place till Friday What passed during this interview can be known to those to whom Her Majesty may have been pleased to reveal it. It lasted for an hour, and no third person was present. We should commit a great sin against all that is kindly and generous in human nature were we to conclude this brief narrative without recording the words which fell from the lips of Lady Flora Hastings when she was first apprised that the Queen had expressed a desire to see her They were, "Oh ! I am so glad. I should so like to show Her Majesty that I entertain no rancour, notwithstanding what has passed." Lady Forbes, one of the ladies now in waiting upon Her Majesty, is a connexion of the family of the Marquis of Hastings, and is naturally the medium of frequent communication between Her Majesty and the chamber of Lady Elora.

DEATH OF LADY FLORA HASTINGS.---It is our painful duty to announce the demise of this amiable and accomplished lady. Her ladyship, who was evidently dying the whole of Thursday, sank at length into a tranquil sleep, and expired yesterday morning at Buckingham Palace, shortly after two o'clock, without the least pain, and with scarcely a sigh, in the presence of several members of her family. The attentions of Her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent have been unremitting and kind in the extreme during the whole of Lady Flora's distressing illness. Buckingham Palace was entirely closed yesterday (Friday) morning by the express orders of Her Majesty.---*Standard.*

SERIOUS RIOT AT BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 4., 12 O'CLOCK, P.M.

This evening the Bell-ring meetings of the Chartists have been brought to acrisis. At 8 o'clock this night, the usual hour of meeting, there was a large assemblage of the people, accompanied by banners, &c. To the great surprise. however, of the mob, about a quarter past 8, a party of the London police arrived, and immediately proceeded to arrest the leaders and disperse the meeting. The London police were sent down by the Home-office, and arrived only a few minutes before they attempted the dispersion of the Chartist multitude. It is impossible in a few lines to describe the confusion which ensued after the attack of the police. The mob resisted, and, although the London police were well organized, and most determined in their efforts, the number of the Chartists to which they were opposed, and their evident preparation to meet any attack, led to the temporary defeat of the police. For about 10 minutes the fight was fearful, and, I am sorry to add, it is feared that in more then one instance the consequence will befatal. The police were driven back into Moor-street, and, for a short time, it was apprehended that the mob would succeed in an assault on the prison. Fortunately, the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons, headed by Colonel Chatterton, and accompanied by Mr. Scholefield, the Mayor, arrived time to afford protection to the civil authorities, and, as I am informed by a bystander, a gentleman of influence in the town, save the public office from popular fury.

The 4th Irish Dragoons, together with the Rifle Brigade, immediately encompassed the Bull ring stopped every evenue leading to it. The mob upon their appearance took to fight in all directions, and at the time I write the town is in a state of great excitement.

Several of the London police are seriously injured, and it is feared that one inspectator is fatally wounded by a stab in the side. A magistrate, in expectation of his death, is no taking his deposition. Five of the police have been conveyed to the public office, some of whom are unquestionably seriously injured.

After all, I believe that the proceedings of to-night will have a most beneficial effect. Few, if any, of the reputable workmen of the town are connected with the Chartists. The military occupy the principal streets, and, I am of opinion, to-morrow will see a restoration of comparative quiet.

The Major, Mr. Chance, and other magistrates, are in attendance and will remain at the public office during the night.

Birmingham continues in a very uncomfortable state. Our last accounts brought up the history of the disturbances to eleven o'clock on Friday night. On Saturday, no open rioting occurred. On the evening of that day, Mr. Lovett, Secretary to the General Convention, was arrested in the Convention Hall, and taken to the Police-office ; where he was charged with directing the following resolution of the Convention to be published and distributed about Brimingham—

"That this Convention is of opinion, that wanton, flagrant, and unjust outrage has been made upon the people of Birmingham, by a bloodthirsty and unconstitutional force from London, acting under the authority of men who, when out of office, sanctioned and took part in the meetings of the people and now, when they share in the public plunder, seek to keep the people in social and political degradation. That the people of Birmingham are the best judges of their own right to meet in the Bull Ring, or elsewhere, have their own feelings to consult respecting the outrage given ; and are the best judges of their own power and resources to obtain justice. That the summary and despoti arrest of Dr. Taylor, our respected collegue affords another convincing proof of the absence of all justice in England, and clearly shows that there is no security for life, liberty, or property, till the people have some control over the laws they are called upon to obey"

The prisoner conducted himself in a firm but respectful manner. Being questioned by the Rocorder (Mr. M. D. Hill,) who gave the Magistrates the benefit of his aid, he avowed the authorship of the resolutions, which expressed his own opinions ; and he directed their publication after he became aware that there had been a collision of the military and police with the persons who met in the Bull Ring. In that part of the resolutions which mentioned men who had themselves taken part in similar meetings, he alluded to Mr. Muntz, then a Magistrate on the bench ; who, though he had never acted with the Convention, allowed himself to be elected a Delegate, and was one of the Trustees of the Convention Fund ; and during the struggle for the Reform Bill, Mr. Muntz had himself attended meetings in the streets. John Collins, another member of the Convention, elected at the same time as Mr. Muntz, was brought up and examined. He acknowledged that he was with the person who delivered the resolutions to the printer. Lovett and Collins were each required to find bail, themselves in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each. Before the conclusion of the business, a paper was read by the Chairman, denying, on behalf of Mr. Muntz, that he had ever accepted the office of Delegate, or acted as a member of the Convention.

Sunday passed off in comparative quiet, though there were some disturbances, and divine service at St. Thomas's Church was stopped by a mob.

On Monday evening, the military were again called out ; and, according to the *Morning Chronicle's* correspondent, a frightful scene occurred---

"There was a great assemblage of the people in the different parts of the town, but no indication of a riot until the police made their appearance. At seven o'clock, a troop of the Royal Irish Dragoons galloped down Moore Street, and was quartered in the Woolpack, an inn adjoining the Police Office. At eight o'clock, the Rifles on duty at the Public Office turned out, and formed an advanced guard, leaving open spaces in their ranks for several squadrons of dragoons, who at that moment came at a brisk trot down Moore Street, taking their station in the Bull Ring. A large body of the Metropolitan Police followed, supported by several companies of Rifles. The dragoons were stationed in all the avenues leading to the Bull Ring, after which no one was allowed to pass those lines. After some time the Police divided into sections, each section followed by a troop of dragoons. Immense crowds were attracted to the spot at this moment ; and wherever the Police saw them congregated, they commenced an indiscriminate attack with their staves. Great confusion followed : men, women, and children were thrown down and trampled upon, while the Police beleaguered them right and left. Broken heads and arms, with other severe wounds, were the result. One man who was returning from his work had his teeth knocked out. The poor fellow exclaimed, 'Am I in England !' Several special constables came up at the time, and expressed their horror at such proceedings. The Police have made themselves so unpopular here, that i is the opinion of many that there will be no peace in Birmingham so long as they are left in it.

"The people having been denied the town-hall for holding their meeting, assembled at Holloway End. The Rifles were ordered to disperse them ; the people resisted, and began to pelt the military with stones. The order to load and make ready was given : when fortunately, the Fourth Dragoons having made their appearance, prevented the necessity of the fatal word—fire. Several prisoners were arrested, and brought in under an escort.

It will be seen in our Parliamentary report, that Lord John Russell considered this account as greatly exaggerated. But another account in the *Times* shows that there was some very rough work.

On Tuesday, George Julian Harney, a noted spouter amongst the Chartists, was brought into Birmingham under arrest on an old charge of using seditious language. He was taken prisoner at Benlington, some mil s north of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A letter from Mr. Thomas Attwood, recommending "peace, law, and order," was placarded about the town.

All was comparatively quiet on Wednesday, and most of the Policemen have returned to town. Two only of the "Force" were dangerously wounded in the first affray, and they remain in Birmingham. Several others, who were severely hurt, have come home.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMAICA. On Tuesday, Lord John Russell called the attention of the Commons to the Lords' alterations in the Jamaica Aill. He proposed to rectify a formal blunder in one of the amendments, and that the House should concur in the others. The blunder consisted in the omission of the words "Island of Jamaica" in the preamble, which had been altered, so that it did not appear to what island or colony the bill related.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, of course, would not object to the motion for curing this mistake ; and he rose chiefly to express his strong hope that the Jamaica Assembly would not only resume its functions, but resume them in a temper and spirit which would raise them in public estimation in this country.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's motions were agreed to.

RIOTS IN BIRMINGHAM. In reply to questions from Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell gave a short history of the disturbances in Birmingham, and the means employed to suppress them. He eulogized the conduct of the military and police ; and expressed a desire to see a good police force more generally established throughout the country.

On Wednesday, Mr. Thomas Duncombe referred to an account in the *Morning Chronicle* of the means taken to prevent the assemblage of people in Birmingham on Monday ; which account described the conduct of the military and police as unnessarily violent : they were said to have wounded and severely hurt many persons. Lord John Russell entirely disbelieved this account.. He had that morning received a letter from the Mayor of Birmingham, giving a very different account of the affair. Mr. William Williams asked Lord John Russell to state the ac

count of the affair which the Mayor of Birmingham had given. Lord John replied.---

The account which he had received stated, that on Monday evening large bodies of persons were congregated together in the streets of Birmingham and were armed with bludgeons, and that great inducements had been held out to the police in the neighbourhood of that place to join them. The result was that the police were called upon to disperse the hordes of persons thus assembled together; which they did with some difficulty.

CARLOW ELECTION. On Thursday, Mr. Grote reported from the Carlow Election Committee, that Mr. Bruen was not duly elected, and that Mr. Gisborne was duly elected, and ought to have been returned for the borough of Carlow, also that the Committee had amended the poll by striking off certain names and adding one thereto.

The treatment of Lady Flora Hastings continues to furnish the daily papers with matter of controversy, conducted in not very courteous terms. The *Morning Post* perseveringly fixes attention on the subject, by letters from medical and legal correspondents, in which Sir James Clark and the other parties accused are severely handled; while in those communications, and in leading article, the Queen is also glanced at. The *Times* insinuates that the removal of Sir John Conroy is the real grief in the Dutchess of Kent's household, and that Lady Flora's wrongs are put forth as a blind to the public while revenge is taken for Sir John's loss. In these disputes we feel little interest. The post mortem examination seems to show that Lady Flora's death must have ensued ere long from internal disease that her bodily sufferings were aggravated, and her decease; hastened by the mental distress, which her calumniators must answer for, is more than probable.

Anticipating Mr. Harvey's election to the Commissionership of the City Police, and his consequent departure from the House of Commons, the Southwark Tories are canvassing for Mr. Walter. A requisition to that gentleman [illegible] signatures. We presume that the leading Liberals are not idle, but it is time that they fixed upon their candidate.

The British Queen, the immense steam-vessel fitted up at Greenock, though London-built, arrived at Blackwall on Friday last, and was visited by numerous parties, previous to her departure on the first voyage to New York. The number of passengers is 220; and with her crew, stokers, firemen, and servants, &c. will take out no fewer than 329 persons. She is the largest merchant-ship that ever left this or any other port and the property afloat on quitting England is estimated at 1,500,000*l.* sterling---probably the richest ship and cargo that ever sailed on the ocean. The freight we hear, for goods and passengers in this single trip is 10,000*l.*

Colonel Sombre, of the East India Company's service, was charged at Marylebone Police-office, on Saturday last, under very extraordinary circumstances. It appeared that two respectable females were proceeding along Portland Palace about ten o'clock on the previous evening, when the Colonel, as alleged, grossly insulted them by exposing his person, and using indecent language. They gave him into custody, and while signing the charge-sheet at the Station-house, one of the females (a dressmaker of Weymouth Street, named Caldwell) fell into a sort of fainting-fit; and, being taken home, died at six o'clock on the following morning. Deceased's companion attributed her death to fright and agitation, caused by the conduct of the prisoner; but a medical gentleman who attended her said it arose solely from natural cause. The former could not swear to the alleged indecent exposure, and the prisoner was discharged on promising to attend the inquest on Monday. A full investigation into all the circumstances then took place. The surviving witness, against Colonel Sombre contradicted the testimony she gave on Saturday. The surgeon who attended the woman who died, said, that her death was caused by "sanguineous apoplexy" and that when he first saw her, she was not at all flurried, and said nothing about Colonel Sombre's behaviour. The Colonel (of whose character several gentlemen of rank and fortune spoke favourably, gave a simple account of the affair) tending to show that the charge of the indecency was more applicable to the women than to himself. The Jury returned a verdict "Died of apoplexy."

The report of the Bishop of Lichfield's death is contradicted. This is the third time that Dr. Buttler has been killed by the newspapers. Having been deceived before, we merely stated, last week, that the Bishop's death was "*announced.*"

The Earl of Derby is now in the enjoyment of the best of health, and all the effects of his recent illness have passed away, with the exception of a slight lameness,

The Duke of Devonshire arrived at Versailles on Monday last.

The Duke of Sutherland has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire, in the room of the late Earl Powis.

Tuesday's Gazette announces, that Lord Harry Vane has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm; that Lieutenant General Watson, Companion, has been made Knight Commander of the Bath; and that Mr. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton has been appointed an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner

Lieutenant Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhough have been appointed to survey the Boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, with Surveyors to be named by the Government of the United States.

In a letter to his agent, Captain Hill, residing in the county of Down, Lord Roden stated, that the Lords' Committee on Irish crime had received "information of the utmost value;" "light" had been thrown upon the "conspiracy which has been working the ruin of Ireland," and that he hoped "it would be found eminently beneficial." Lord Roden recommended abstinence from illegal demonstrations on the 12th instant, and complimented Lord Fortescue on his disposition "to administer the law with justice and in a spirit of kindness."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has purchased for the National Gallery a painting of Velasquez It was exhibited last year at the British Institution, and represents the arena of a bull-fight. It was bought from Lord Cowley, and 4,000*l.* is the sum paid for it. The picture is of the highest class, and worthy the collection to which it is to be added. There is said to be a duplicate of the subject, with some slight variations, however, in the collection of Lord Ashburton.

"The King of Prussia," says the *Augsburg Gazette*, "has permitted some more officers to proceed to Constantinople to join the army of the Sultan. They are eight in number, three of cavalry, three of infantry, one of artillery, and one of engineers, and will be accompanied by 16 non-commissioned officers."---*Galignanis Messenger July* 15.

"The cabinet of St. Petersburg," says a letter from the Russian capital, quoted by the *Commerce*, "has received two dispatches---one from the senate of Servia, desiring the removal of Prince Milosch from Walachia, as his continued presence may easily create an insurrection, and the other from the Prince himself, demanding permission to reside at Odessa. His Imperial Majesty immediately granted the permission, and acquainted the Courts of Vienna and Constantinople with what he had done. Well informed persons assert, that the steps taken by the senate and the Prince were instigated by the Russian consul-general at Bucharest. The Russian government has for some time been contemplating the establishment of a Consulate at Belgrade, which is to be intrusted to General Schindler."---*Ibid.*

A St. Petersburgh letter in the *Hamburgh Correspondent*, says---"The fleet lying at Revel is to put to sea very shortly. Our building-yards are all actively employed in constructing additional ships. A new 74-gun ship, the *Rewison*, and two transports, were launched at the beginning of June."---*Ibid.*

It is stated by the *Carlsruhe Gazette*, in its Constantinople news of 20th ult., that the first Secretary of the British Embassy at the Court of Persia had arrived at Erzeroum, and that, after having passed some days there, he continued his route for London. Col. Sheil remains at Erzeroum as Charge d'Affaires.--The city of Bagdad is said, by accounts from that place, to have suffered severely from a recent inundation of the Euphrates and the inhabitants had been compelled to pass several days on the roofs of their houses.---*Ibid.*

The East India Company have this day received by Express, a portion of the Mail dispatched from Bombay on the 25th of May, per the *Atalanta* steamer. The dates from Calcutta are to the 8th of May. The public dispatches sent *via* Marseilles will reach London probably on the 8th inst.; but the bulk cannot be expected before the 16th inst.

The House of Lords last night, after passing the Jamaica Bill proceeded to the discussion of the Government plan of Education. The Archbishop of Canterbury opened the debate in a speech of great temper, able argument, and sound principles. The House was occupied up to nearly half-past 3 o'clock this morning, where the result was, for the Archbishop's motion, 229; against it 118; majority, one hundred and eleven!

To-day it is impossible to examine, much less to comment or debate of such importance. The address founded on the Archibishop's resolutions is to be carried to the Queen by the whole House.

In the House of Commons, after some preliminary business and a short but interesting conversation on the distress in Ireland Mr. Rice made his financial statement.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sat yesterday, and concluded the appeal from Bengal, "Rajundernarain Rai vo Bijai Govind Sing (Wasilant case.)"

We learn that intelligence reached the East India-house the morning of the death of Runjeet Singh. If this information prove to be correct, the event will effect a considerable change in the aspect of Indian affairs.

Within the last three months the following ships have been added to the Navy List (being orde ed to be built):—At Plymouth, Albion and Aboukir, 90 guns. At Chatham, Majestic and Mars, 80, Alesto and Polyphemus, steamers. At Pembroke, Centurion and Colossus, 80: Helena, 16: Mariner and Martin, 10: Medina, steamer. At Liverpool, Dover, steamer. At Woolwich, Heroine and Hound 10: Siren, 16: Lizard and Locust, steamers. At Sheerness, Prometheus, steamer.

The 15th Hussars, under Lieut.-Col Sir Walter Scott, have embarked at Gravesend for India.

The garrison of the Island of Jamaica is reduced to the 64th, 53th and 68th Regiments, but half the usual force, having sent the 8th, 37th and 69th to North America.

The *Messager* asserts that Government has received dispatches of the highest importance, relating to the affairs of the East, and sent off two couriers with dispatches, yesterday morning, one to Vienna and Constantinople, the other to Saint Petersburgh.

Accounts from Malta, 6th inst, confirm the intelligence that the English fleet had sailed on the 2nd inst., after the arrival of Mr. Moore from London, with despatchs.—The Count de Lurders, Frst Secretary of the French Embassy at Constantiople, had also arrived at Malta whence he was to proceed on a mission to Alexadria before return ng to his post.

A letter from Lemberg, in Austrian Gallicia of 1st inst., given by the *Commerce*, states that the Russian Government has collected large quantities of provisions and amunition in Wallachia and Moldavla for its army in the south, which is now complete, and extends from Kilia to Kamienitz Podolski. The Austrian Government, on the other hand, is said to have prepared considerable military magazines at Tichermewitze, Cronstadt in Transylvania, Temesvar (Upper Hungary), and at Semlin in Sclavonia.—

It was believed that the two governments had agreed to act together, in the event of a war in the East.---The same journal has a letter from Odessa, 27th ult., which states that, in the preceding four days, a force of 20,000 men, composed of officers and soldiers who served in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829, had entered that place; they were provided with every thing necessary for action, and it was reported that they were destined to embark for Asia, in the event of war between Turkey and Egypt.—Accounts from Anapa, received at Odessa, mention that the cholera had broken out, and made great ravages among the Russian troops in Circassia.—The Russian fleet continued to maintain its stations at Od ssa and Sebastopol.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN.

Government has received the following telegraphic dispatch:

"*Strasburg* 15th July, 6 P. M ---*The Prefect of the Bas Rhin to the President of the Council.*---The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Baden has just informed M. de Bacourt of intelligence having been received at Vienna that Sultan Mahmoud died on the 30th ult. His eldest son, declared to be of age by the Divan, has been proclaimed Emperor. On the 28th orders had been sent to Hafiz Pacha to suspend hostilities."

Sultan Mahmoud-Khan II was born on the 14th Ramazan, 1199, of the Ottoman æra, or 20th July, 1785, of the Christian calendar. His father was the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and he succeeded his elder brother, Sultan Mustapha IV., on 28th July 1808. He has left issue three princes---the present Sultan Abdul Medjid, born 19th April, 1823; Abdul Aziz, born 9th Feb. 1830; and Nizamud-Din, born 6th Dec. 1835;--four Princeses--Salyha-Sultane, born 16th June, 1811, and married in 1834 to Halil Pacha; Mihr-Mah-Sultane, born 9th June 1812, and married in 1836 to Muhammed-Said Pacha; Khadidje-Sultane, born 6th Sept. 1825; and Adile-Sultane, born 1st May, 1826. These are his legitimate children; but besides them his Highness has left a numerous progeny by the ladies of his harem.

The Sultan had seen some of the largest and fairest provinces of his immense empire wrested from him by conquest, or partly alienated by treaty and usurpation of his sovereign rights; Moldavia and Walachia on the north; Greece, Egypt, and Syria, on the south and south-east. He was one of the greatest reformers of his age, had freed the Porte from the military domination of the Janissaries, and had gone far towards effecting a social reorganization of the Turkish nation. His Highness was most greatly esteemed and respected by all who had been diplomatically, or otherwise, introduced to his notice: he was warmly beloved by his family and his subjects; and he may be justly styled to have been a great and a good man. —*Galignanis Messenger, July* 16.

A Vienna letter, quoted by the *Messager*, states that the Sultan died, not on the 30th, but on the 27th June. The event was concealed for three days, which were employed by the Turkish Ministry in preparing measures against any disorders which might arise in consequence. and in securing the succession for Abdel Medjid.---The *Nouvelliste*, after observing that the mother of the late Sultan was a French lady, named Mlle. de Lepinay, who obtained a powerful influence over the mind of his father, Abdul Hamid, says---"Mahmoud, on the approach of death, wept in reflecting on the approach of death, wept in reflecting on *the evils with which his empire was threatened, and on the dangers* and cares to which his son, at so early an age, was likely to be environed. He assembled all the grandees of the State, and recommended to their care his youthful successor. and the regeneration of the Ottoman empire, which was so dear to his own heart. They all swore to persevere in the sacred task he han commenced, and to serve the son with all the zeal of which they had given so many proofs to the father." ---We do not know from what source our contemporary has derived this supplementary intelligence, the latest advices from Constantinople, with the exception of the Vienna letter quoted above, being all antecedent to the Sultan's death.---*Galignanis Messenger, July* 18.

The death of the Sultan is necessarily one of the leading topics of the journals. The *Constitutionnel* contains an interesting article on the subject.

"The Emperor Mahmoud is one of those men who signalize the history of their own country, and who have an eminent place in contemporaneous history. Even his enemies cannot refuse homage to his great character. His life was a perpetual combat, and so, admirable was his perseverance, and confidence in himself so great, that he rose even under defeat. During the thirty-one years of his reign, the Ottoman Empire witnessed immense reforms and crnel catastrophes. For what was good the credit is due to the Emperor; the evil depended upon circumstances which no human strength could have controlled. On his death bed the Emperor shed tears. He wept over an Empire so much menaced, and over his son, exposed so young to as many parties. He assembled all the great personages of the State, those chosen men, in whom his genius was reflected, those Mussulmen by faith, but children of Christian Europe by their ideas, and recommended to them in the most affecting terms his young heir, and his most cherished work, Ottoman regeneration, All swore to assist in the continuation of the sacred enterprise, undertaken by Mahmoud, and to serve the son with the zeal of which the father had received so many proofs. The death of the Sultan has furnished a striking evidence of their devotion: for in that court, in which every succession to the throne has been generally marked by sanguinary reactions and court murder, a child less than 17 years of age has been permitted to put on a crown unstained with blood; and, for the first time, the seragilo has not had to strew the path of the new Emperor with heads. The eldest son of Mahmoud, Sultan Abdul Medjid, who was born the 19th of April, 1823, had by the Turkish law attained his majoty. This young man, carefully reared in the principles of reform, appears destined to sustain with honour the name of his father. His aptitude for business and his various acquirements are much spoken of. He speaks Persian, Greek and French; for it is the happy privilege of our language to hold the first rank in the education of Princes and nations. The most cheering hopes are entertained of the new reign; and Heaven, which inflicted such rude trials upon Mahmoud, owes to him some compensation in the persons of his race. The Prince however, is very young, and the power which falls into his hands is great. Doubtlessly the aid of all the Mussulman notabilities, who were formed under the eyes of Mahomed, will not be withheld from him: but in a court like that of Constantinople, where the external influence is so active and powerful, the intrigues with which the enemies of Ottoman nationality will assail the new throne are much to be dreaded by a young sovereign. Russia, notwithstanding the treaties which she had extorted from Mahoud stood in awe of the sagacity and energy of the late Emperor; she will hope to succeed better with the son than with the father, and will shape her course upon that expectation. The duty the Cabinets, which are firmly resolved upon the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, is therefore to surround the young Sultad with the most enlightened capable, and determined men, who would confirm him in the policy which is essential to him and to Europe. England has little to do in this way, for she is energetically resesented at Pera; but France has much to do. Is the brave admiral, whose maritime experience seems to fit him for another post, equal to the necessities of his position. Many persons think that he is not; and the Cabinet was of the same opinion, when the choice of a new ambassador at Constantinople was discussed. Now, more than ever it is important to come to a decision, and that speedily, for temporisation is not practicable. In a choice like this all the weakness of nepotism should be laid aside, and every influence should be rejected which is not dictated by the true interests of the country. What is wanted at Constantinople is a man, uniting energy and ability with the special knowledge of all the arts of diplomacy, and of the country in which he has to act."

The *Quotidienne*, with its usual ill-nature towards England, has in the absence of the mail from Constantinople, by which alone we can receive information of what has really occurred, beyond the fact of the Sultan's death and the success on of the new Emperor, invented an Arabian night's tale about Lord Ponsonby. It says:---

"Lord Ponsonby has not waited for the death of Mahmond to enter into the good graces of his successor. In his frequent interviews with this young Prince, who, it is said, is gifted with great powers, but of a peaceable and undecided character, the English Ambassador has succeeded in captivating his mind; the grossest flattery, the most magnificent presents from Queen Victoria, and with presents to a Greek slave, beloved by the young Sultan, have been the means employed to attain this end."

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the Quarters ended 5th July, 1838 and 1839.

	Quarters Ended		Increase.	Decrease.
	July 5, 1838	July 5, 1839		
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,769,400	4,821,383	101,033	....
Excise	2,437,112	2,570,311	833,199	....
Stamps	1,622,134	1,647,423	..	44,711
Taxes	1,699,508	1,630,372	220,854	....
Post-Office	381,000	369,009	..	12,000
Crown Lands	....	40,000	40,000	....
Miscellaneous	10,390	14,611	4,221	....
Ordinary Revenue	10,899,544	11,152,050	309,217	56,711
Imprest and other Moneys	320,758	301,625	....	19,133
Repayments of Advances	127,660	202,462	74,802	....
Total Income	11,347,962	11,656,137	384,019	75,844
			75,844	Deduct Decrease.
Amount applied to Consolidated Fund As Advances on Exchequer Bills, As part of the Ways and Means of Year	6,750,952	6,602,824		
	78,150	172,400	308,175	Increase on Quarters.
	4,518,860	0,880,913		
Total	11,347,962	18,656,137		

The official tables of the revenue for the year and the quarter, which terminated yesterday, do not call for much remark. It is satisfactory to perceive that there is an increase in the revenue, both of the year as compared with the receipts of the year and quarter, which ended at this part of the year 1838; and that the increase is to be found in every department of finance excepting two, in the first of which, stamps, there is a decrease upon the quarter of £44,7 1; and in the second, the Post-office, a decrease upon the whole year of £8,006, and upon the quarter of £12,000. The aggregate increase of the year is £2,987,973, and upon the quarter £308,175. This increase, we need scarcely add, is merely to be scribed to the receipts of duties on foreign corn.---(Post.)---*July* 6.

(*Money Market and City Intelligence.*)

The determination of the Bank direction to receive tenders for a certain portion of their dead-weight annuity has naturally caused a considerable amount of discussion, but generally it appears to be the impression of well-informed men that it was the only step they could adopt under existing circumstances. There has been a very extensive fall in the premium upon Exchequer bills, which is purely the consequence of the important notice to which we referred on Saturday; since, it cannot be likely, that whilst the Bank direction are desirous of disposing of as much of the dead-weight as they can, Exchequer-bills will be taken in; they must, therefore, find their market where they can. The premium upon Exchequer-bills is only 10 to 12; the premium upon Indian Bonds has also suddenly fallen from 27 a 30 to 15 a 18.—*Morning Herald, July* 16.

BRITISH FUNDS JULY 16. AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Bank Stock, 189	India Stock, 253½
3 per Ct. Red., 92¼ ⅜ ½ ¼	India Bonds, 15 20 pm.
3 per Ct. Cons. 91⅜ ½ ⅜ ½	South Sea Old Ann 90¼
3½ per Ct. Ans. 1818,—	Do. New, 89¾
3½ per Ct. Red. 99⅜ ½ ⅜ ½	Cons. for Opr., 93⅛ 3 4 2d & 1⅜d
New 4½ per Ct. 99 8⅝ 9½ 9	1000*l* Ex.Bills 10 13 pm
Long Ax 1830, 14 3-16 5-16	500*l* do. 14 11 14 pm
Do. 3 yrs, 1859, 14 1-16 ⅛	Small do. 15 12 16 pm
Do. 30 yrs, 1860, 14	

THE MARKETS.—LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 12.

SUGAR.—The British Plantation market continues dull, and a reduction of 6d to 1s must be quoted. 250 hhds (Barbadoes offered, and a large proportion bought in; the remainder sold at from 65s to 69s for middling to fine yellow. The extent of business done is 2200 hhds and tres, establishing a decune to is—Mauritius: 4032 bags disposed of at from 58s 6d to 66s 6d.—East India: Bengal maintains former prices; 1600 bags realised 66s to 66s 6d for middling and good coloury white, and 64s to 65 6d for fair and middling yellowish white. We have still to notice a quiet and declining market for Foreign East India Sugar: 1083 pks Java and 270 bags Manilla went off heavily—middling very strong dingy greyish white at 26s 6d to 27s 6d fine ordinary greyish brown at 23s to 23s 6d, middling and good brown greyish soft 21s to 2 s 6d, and low yellowish soft brown 20s 6d. The Manilla was bought in at 22s 6d for fine brown, except one lot of fair yellow, which sold at 23s 6d; privately 400 brown Manilla sold at 22s.—Foreign: Little offering, importers unwilling sellers, prices nominally the same.—Refined: A better demand for common goods, prices remain high, but in good and fine descriptions little passing.

WEST INDIA MOLASSES.—A few small purchases made of the better qualities.

COFFEE.—An increased heaviness in the West India Coffee; former prices could not be realised. For East India sorts demand stock, and little business done upon more favourable terms to the buyer than previously, which remark also applies to those sorts of Foreign Coffee imported from british possessions, and admissible at the duty of 9d. The sales have consisted of 59 bags Ceylon (6d duty), at 100s to 101s for good ordinary mixed and coloury. 350 bags Java were all bought in, coloury dingy very mixed at 80s, and fine ordinary even pale greenish at 81s 171 bags Havannah and Rio, sold, the former at 81s 6d to 82s for fine ordinary rate, and the latter at 51s to 56s for fine ordinary brown; and 340 bags Manilla very fine ordinary green sold at 80s to 86s. Mocha scarce, and brings high prices More inquiry for Foreign Coffee, but at lower prices, business confined to 550 bags good and fine ordinary mixed Rio at 44s to 47s. The sales comprised 3172 bags Ceylon Coffee, which went off quietly; about 1500 bags sold at from 101s to 102s for good ordinary, and 103s 6d for fine ordinary, being its previous value; remainder bought in at similar rates.

COCOA—British Plantation inquired after, but mostly held for high prices.

PIMENTO.—365 bags submitted for sale, part found buyers, middling and good middling at 3¾ to 3¾d; dark bright at 3¾d, and very ordinary large berries mixed with blacks at 2d to 2¼d.

PEPPER.—More inquiry for Sumatra, and that description looks firmer; several parcels of fair quality changed hands at about 3¾d. 60 bags have been sold at 3¾d. for common and fair. Malabar little asked for, and business confined to 187 bags good heavy at 4¾.

GINGER.—200 pockets Rengal and 666 bags Barbadoes offered—the former sold at 18s. to 18s. 6d. for good quality, and the latter at 44s to 45s. for ordinary.

In CLOVES, MACE, or NUTMEGS scarcely any thing done, and prices as before.

FRUIT. For Currants prices maintained. Valentia Raisins in boxes sold at 41s. and Denias in baskets at 33s. Muscatells more inquired after.

TEA.—Although large public sales are declared for Monday the market has been brisk since this day week, the trade being free buyers particularly of common Congou and Twankay, which have commanded a small advance; and some demand has appeared for low Teas for export.

RICE.—Demand for East India descriptions steady this week. 2500 bags Bengal and 5895 bags Java disposed of—the former good new white at 14s. 6d. to 15s. middling good colour little old at 14s. and 13s. 6d. dusty at 13s. 8d. to 14s. and Java middling and good middling hold white little broken at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. low white at 1s. ordinary yellowish white mixed with Paddy at 9s. 6d to 10s. Prices steady for Bengal, but 8d. to 1s. lower for Java. Carolina is steady at 38s. to 43s. for home consumption.

SPIRITS.---Demand for Geneva steady, and former rates paid. Brandy less demand, and a small amount of business done, but rates supported. The late advanced prices of Rum are very firmly supported, and a good business has again been done; nearly the Jamaicas in first hands taken off by the trade. A parcel of 6 per cent. over proof, imported from the Mauritius, sold at 3s. 4d.

WOOL.—No alteration in the English Wool market. The sales of Colonial Wool have gone off very satisfactorily; all put up has brought full last sale's prices.

SILK.—No increase of demand, and few sales made.

COTTON WOOL.—We had sales of 2400 lbs. which went off very heavily, and but a small proportion sold at ¼d. to ½d. per lb. decline on last sale's prices. Of 1388 bls Surat only 400 sold inferior to good fair at 4¼d. to 5¾d. the remainder was bought in at 4¾ 5¼ Of 817 bls Madras only 317 sold at 5d to 5¼d for good fair rest bought in at 3¼d. 5½d. bales Bowed Georgia were all bought in at 6¼d. to 7¾d. and 35 bales Barbadoes at 7d. per lb. Sales well attended, and there were considerable orders at vere low prices.

TOBACCO.—A good demand for parcels for export, and several contracts made at stiff prices; of Kentucky Leaf about 700 hhds. have changed hands at from 4¼d. to 8¾d.

SALTPETRE.—An improved demand has continued through this week, and advanced prices of 6d. to 1s per cwt. have been paid, and a good deal of business done both for home use and exportation.

NITRATE OF SODA.---Sold to small extent at the prices quoted.

INDIGO.---The quarterly public sale of East India commenced on Thursday There was a good attendance of the trade. About 330 chests Madras and Kurpah sold very irregularly, the middling and low sorts being 3d. per lb. lower, while the small portion of good and fine fetched last sale's prices to 3d. per lb. advance. About 225 chests Manilla also sold very unevenly, and from last sale's prices for the ordinary sorts to about 3d. advance for the middling and better qualities.

COCHINEAL.—In demand; 85 bags offered found ready buyers; silvers fetched 5s. 6d. to 6s. 5d. and black 6s. 8d. to 7s. 5d

OILS.—Market for common Fish Oils exhibits a firmer appearance, especially for Southern: 75 tuns second quality disposed of at £23 to £24, and more animation that at former sale. Less disposition to sell Cod and Pale Seal Oil, but not much business done. Sperm Oil held firmly, and small lots of fine quality bring more money. In Rape Oil little passing, and its value remains the same. Linseed Oil gone off in limited quantities on the spot, and 2s 3s accepted but subsequently more firmness has been displayed, and further purchases cannot be made at that price; for delivery monthly up to August next there has been a good demand, and extensive contracts have been made at an advance upon present rates. Palm Oil lower, some few sales made at the prices quoted. Of Cocoa Nut Oil some purchases are reported at 42s duty paid.

TALLOW.—Holders remain firm, and price have advanced 6d to 9d on the spot; fine 4 per cent. has realised 47s 9d and 48s, and the latter price is now demanded. There is, however, yet little disposition shown to purchase new Tallow, on arrival, and no material improvement in prices can be quoted. For delivery during the last three months of the year 47s has been paid, and to parcels to be delivered, at specified periods 47s 6d has been realised.

TURPENTINE.Rough dull of sale, and pieces lower: a parcel of 500 barrels recently sold at 11s 9d, and for further parcels 11s 6d offered but refused. Spirits in limited request, and manufacturers compelled to reduce their prices.

HEMP.—No new feature in this market; trade heavy, and prices as before quoted.

WHALEBONE,—3 tuns of fair Southern, mixed with damaged, sold at £107 to £108.

PROVISIONS.—Foreign Butter commands higher prices, and fine getting scarce; 94s obtained for prime sweet Friezland, lower qualities go off readily at advanced quotations.

COALS. Adairs 18s 6d—Burdon 23s—Holywell Main 20s 3d—Lepzes Main 11s—Tanfield Moor 23s—West Hartley 21s —Gosforth 21 —Heaton 20s 6d—Killinworth 20s 6d—Peer the 18s—Perkins 23s Braddyll's Hetton 23s Belmont 21s Hoswell 22s 9d—Hetton 23s—Fambton 23s—Whitewell 22s —Stewarts 23s. Hardpool 22s 9d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON-MARKET,—SATURDAY, July 13.

This week is marked by a very considerable decline in the price of cotton: the quotations of American descriptions were, yesterday, 1d. to ¾d lower than those of Friday week. On Thursday cotton was pressed on the market at even lower rates, a decline of ¾d. to 1d. per pound having been in some instances submitted to, which attracted the attention of buyers, and a considerable amount of business was done both by consumers and exporters, while yesterday holders appear less anxious to realize and the market closed with firmness. Egyptian continued steady, and barely supports former prices. In Brazil, Pernam, and Bahia are heavy at a decline of ¼d. per pound; Maranham is in fair demand at former rates. Surat is very freely offered, and a reduction of ¼d. per pound has in many instances been submitted to on last week's quotations. The sales of the week amount to 21,480 bales including 1,500 American on speculation, and 2,230 American, 50 Surat, and 350 Bengal for export.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
100	Sea Island	20 to 30½	720	Bahia, &c	8 to 0
4,390	Uplands	6 — 8	40	Peruvian	8¼ — 9
3,100	Mobile, &c	5¾ — 8	60	La Guayra	8¾ — 0
8,880	New Orleans	6¾ — 9	40	Com. West India	7 — 0
180	Egyptian	11 — 13	510	Cartuzena	5¾ — 6
720	Pernams, &c	8¾ — 9½	1,720	Surat, &c	4¾ — 6¾
410	Maranham	8¾ to ⅞	120	Bengal	4¾ — 5
	(Sawgrained	8 — 8½			

We have had a good inquiry for cotton to-day. The sales amount to 4,000 bales, nearly all American, 500 of which are on speculation. Holders have not met the demand very freely, and the full prices of yesterday have been obtained.

	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	201,720
Same in 1838	83,100
Decrease of import this year, compared with the same date in 1838	261,880
Increase of stock	50,800
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption	318,200
Computed Stocks.	
July 12, 1839	518,200
Same period, 1838	497,490

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom from the 1st of January to the 5th inst., and of the imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the Kingdom this year.	Bags.	
American	602,018	
South American	70,208	
West Indies, Demerara, &c	3,371	
East Indies	31,838	
Egypt, &c	18,914	
Total of all descriptions		727,095
Same period last year.		
American	837 834	
South American	82,539	
West Indies, Demerara, &c	3,095	
East Indies	39,153	
Egypt, &c	21,966	983,687
Decrease of imports, as compared with the same period last year		256,581

Exports in 1838.

American	8,448
Brazil	3,784
East Indies	8,150
Totall in 1839	20,382
Same period, 1838	44,091

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY 15.

The sales to day are 3000 bales, 4000 of which were taken on speculation at firm prices.

THE TEA TRADE, JULY 15.—The deliveries of this article amounted last week to 481,869lb. The public sales, which commenced to-day, comprise about 32,400 packages. Of 7,500 packages offered to-day, 6,000 were sold at prices 2d. per lb. dearer for descriptions of low teas.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War Office, June 21st.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Corporal-Major Sherwin, to be Adjutant (with the rank of Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant), vice Carr, deceased.

15th Light Dragoons—Ensign T. R. Crawley, from the 45th Foot, to be Cornet, without purchase; C. E Steuart, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Beaty, who retires. H. Brett, Gent. to be cornet by purchase, vice Coventry, who retires; B. M Read, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Chery, who retires; H Morgan, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Harvey, who retires. 16th Light Dragoons—Lieut. C. J. Foster, from the 3d Foot, to be Lieut. vice O'Grady, who exchanges. 3d Foot.—Lieut. W. S. O'Grady, from the 16th Light Drags. to be Lieut. vice Foster, who exchanges. 4th Foot—F. P. Haines, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bogle, who retires. 5th Foot—Lieut. E Ross, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieut, vice W Green, who retires on half-pay of the 54th Foot. 6th Foot—Lieut. R M. Beebee to be Capt. by purchase, vice Minto, who retires; Ensign J. R Robertson to be Lt. by purchase, vice Beebee; T. Boulton Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robertson 9th Foot—Ensign J. N. Cumming to be Lieut. without purchase, vice *French*, dec.; A. Taylor, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Cumming. 11th Foot.—Ensign Augustus Frederick Jenner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Browne, who retires; James Hamilton Ross, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Jenner. 13th Foot---Brevet-Major T. G. Squire to be Major, without purchase, vice Johnson dec.; Lieut. P. W. Stehelin to be Capt. vice Squire; Ensign E. King to be Lieut. vice Stehelin; Ens. R E. Frere to be Lieut. by purchase, vice King, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled; Gent. Cadet E B. Cureton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Frere. 15th Foot.—Captain William Robert Boudenatt Smith, to be Major, by purchase, vice Goverson, who retires; Lieutenant Fitz William Walker, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Barnham, who retires; Lieutenant Charles Horrocks, to be Captain by purchase, vice Smith; Ensign Henry Bond Head, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walker; Ensign Charles Edward Astell, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Horrocks; Thomas Hurlock gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Head; Charles Littlehales gent. to be Ensign, purchase vice Astell. 18th Foot.—A. W S F. Armstrong, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Scroggs, promoted. 31st Foot---E. W. Bray, Gent. to be Ensign, vice English, promoted in the 62d Foot. 35th Foot—Ensign Charles; Pynder Beauchamp Walker, to be Lieutenant, vice Shuckburgh, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment; Gentlemen Cadet John E. Collings, from the Royal College, to be Ensign, vice Walker. 40th Foot---Ensign B. Olphets, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Mortimer, who retires; M. B. L Meason, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Olpherts. 38th Foot Lieutenant John Hiorn, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Killkelly, deceased; Ensign Alfred James Bourkiilon to be Lieutenant, vice Hiern: Edward Warwick Haraey, gent., to be Ensign, vice Bourdillon; Lieutenant John Pratt, to be Adjutant, vice Hynes, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 37th Foot—Ensign William Hamilton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Honeyman, who retires; Thomas Molyneux Keogh, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Hamilton. 45th Foot—Gentleman Cadet Robert J. Garden from the Royal Military College to be Ensign, vice Crawley, appointed to the 15th Light Dragoons. 51st Foot—Ensign Edward Corbet, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dickson, appointed to the 70th Foot; Gentleman Cadet Arthur J. Gatlay, from the Royal Military College, to Ensign, without purchase, vice Corbet. 53th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Miller Creagh, from the 20th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Whitebottome, deceased. 59th Foot---R. Bunn, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mitchell, promoted; J. M. O'Toole, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gibbons, promoted. 62d Foot---Lieut. J. G. Rawstorne to be Capt. without purchase, vice Ellis, Dec.; Ensign J. T.J English, from the 31st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Rawstorne. 66th Foot.—William Peter Cockburn, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Maunsell, appointed to the 1st Dragons Guards. 10th Foot.—Lieutenant William Mathew Biggs, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Moody, whose promotion has been cancelled; Ensign Thomas J. Hawker, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kelsall, promoted; Lieutenant Charles Sherard Dickson, from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hawker, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled. 82d Foot —Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Marshall to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Hogarth, who retires; Captain John James Slater, to be Major, by purchase, vice Marshall; Lieutenant William James Whittuck, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Slater; Ensign Frederick William Diggle, to be Lieut. by purchase vice Whittuck 89th Foot--- Lieutenant John M'Cauland, to be Captain,

v. Mein, whose promotion on 14th June, 1839, has been cancelled; Ens. F. Bennett to the Lieut, by purchase, v. Frere, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled; Gent. Cadet R. S. Parker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens., without purchase, v. Bennet, promoted. 59th Foot---Assist.-Surgeon. J. Reid, from the 80th Foot, to be Surg. v. Dumoulin, dec. 56th Foot.---Lieut.-Col. R. O'Hara, from hf. p. Unattached, to be Lieut.-Col., v. Eden, appointed to the Scots Fusileer Guards. 70th Foot.---Ens. E. F. Edwards to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Dyke, who retires; T. L. Leader Gent, to be Ens., by purchase, v. Edwards 80th Foot.---A. C. Macnish, Gent., to be Assist. Surg., v. Reid, promoted in the 59th Foot· 82d Foot.---Lieut. G. F. Duckett to be Capt., by purchase v. O'Toole, who retires; Ens. F. O. H. Bridgeman to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Duckett. 97th Foot.---Gent, Cadet E. C. Legh, from the Royal Military College, to be Ens., without purchase, v. Hamilton, promoted in the 1st West India Regt.

Rifle Brigade.---Second Lieut. E. Roper to be First Lieut. by purchase, v. Cope. who retires.

1st W. L. Regt.---Ens. W. J, Hamilton, from 97th Foot. to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Pinder, appointed to 55th Foot; R. G. Montgomery, M. D., to be Assist.-Surg. Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. W. Dickson, to be Captain, by purchase. v. Stewart, who retires; Second Lieut. H. T. Walker, to be First Lieut. by purchase, v. Morris, who retires; Second Lieut. H. A. Rait, to be first Lieut. by purchase, v. Dickson; W. H. Hopson Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, v. Walker; H. Lucas, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, v. Raitt. Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies.—Ens. W. Jenkins to be Adjt. v. Skinner, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

HOSPITAL STAFF.---G. B. Fry, M. D. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. B. B. Webb, who retires upon half-pay.

MEMORANDUM.--The Christain name of Assist -Surg. Stewart, transferred from the 81st Foot, to be Staff-Assist-Surg on. 28th June 1839. is Gregor and not George.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE FRIDAY, JULY 12.

At the Court at Buckingham-Palace, July 11; present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon· John Earl of Scarborough to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the country of Nottingham, his Lordship this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE. JULY 10.

The Queen has been most graciously pleased to appoint John Kincaid, Esq, late Captain in the Rifle Brigade, to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlement-at-Arms without purchase, vice Woolley, deceased.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 11.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalf, Bart. and G. C. B., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the island of Jamaica, and the territories depending thereon.

This *Gazette* contains an Order in Council declaring the ports of Digby and Arichat, in the province of Nova Scotia, free ports under the act entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad."

WAR-OFFICE, July 12.—3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain George Henry Lockwood to be Major, without purchase, vice Slade, deceased; Lieutenant Meyrick Jones to be Captain, vice Lockwood; Cornet John Wyld to be Lieutenant, vice Jones; Cornet hobert Kirkpatrick Escott, from half-pay of the 20th Light Drags. to be Cornet, vice Wyld. 7th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. Sir W. O. Mally to be Capt. by purchase, vice Glover, who retires; Ensign A. Fraser, from the 26th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice O'Malley. 13th Foot—Cornet T. Rider, from the half-pay of the 3d Light Drags. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cartmall, appointed Quartermaster; J. Smith, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Littledale, appointed to the 73d Foot; C. T. de Montenaeh, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rider, who retises; Ensign J. Cartmall to be Quartermaster, vice J. W. Dewson, who retires on half-pay. 18th Foot—Lieut. C. J. R. Collinson to be Capt. by purchase, vice Cameron, who retires; Ensign E. Joddrell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Collinson; J. H. Hewitt, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Joddrell. 29th Foot—Major Hon. C. A. Wrottesley to be Lieut. Col without purchase, vice Evans, deceased; Capt. R. Lucas to be Major, vice Wrottesley; Lieut. A. T. Hemphill to be Capt. vice Lucas; Lieut Hon. W. F. Byng to be Capt. by purchase, vice Blunt, who retires; Ensign J. M. Walter to be Lieut. vice Lucas, appointed Adjt.; Ensign J. Power to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Byng; Sir A. K. Macdonald, Bart, to be Ensign, by purchase vice Power; Gent. Cadet G. H. M. Jones to be Ensign, vice Walter; Lieut. J. O. Lucas to be Adjt. vice Hemphill, promoted. 31st Foot---Ensign D. M'Ilveen to to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Chamberlain, who retires: James D. Carmichael Smyth, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Ilveen. 38th Foot—Lieutenant William Donald Piper, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Campbell, promoted. 45th Foot—Lieut.-Col. E. F. Boys, from half-pay of the Regt. to be Lieut.-Col. vice Brevet Col. C. A. Vigourex, who exchanges,. 53d Foot—Assist. Surg. W. Robinson. M. D. from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Spence, promoted on the Staff. 79th Foot—Lieut. G. Reynolds, from the 84th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hawker, who exchanges. 73d Foot---Capt. C. W. Combe, from half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice R. W. Ramford, who exchanges; Ensign R. C. Bamford to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Combe, promoted; Ensign C. Littledals, from the 15th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bamford. 82d Foot—R. M. Forster, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Diggle, promoted. 84th Foot—Lieut. T. J. Hawker, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Reynolds, who exchanges. 21st Foot—Ensign R. F. Middlemore to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Goulden, who retires; Gent Cadet H. C. B. Bartou, from the Royal Mil. Col. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Middlemore, 96th Foot—S Wilson, Gent to be Ensign, by purchase vice Fraser, promoted in the 7th Foot.

Rifle Brigade---Second Lieut. G. S. Jenkinson to be First Lieut. by purchase, viee Percy, who retires; Lord A. G. Russell to be Second Lieut. by purchase. vice Rooper, promoted.

1st West India Regt.---J· A. Welburg, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Clements, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Unattached---Lieut. W. Campbell, from the 48th Foot, to be Captain without purchase; Lieut. C. W. Coombe, from the 73d Foot, to be Capt. by purchase.

Hospital Staff---Assist.-Surg. T. Spence, from the 52d Foot, to be Surg. to the Forces, vice Loinsworth, deceased. H. Mapleton, M. D. to be Assist.-Surg to the Forces, vice Robinson, appointed to the 52d Foot.

Memorandum---Capt. C. P. Brewer, upon half-pay of the Royal Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of an unattached company, he being about to become a settler in South Australia.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 15.	Mary Ann,	Tarbutt,	from	Madras.
	17. Britannia,	Leith,	,,	Calcutta.
	,, Windsor,	Nisbett,	,,	,,
	19. Q. Victoria,	Johnson,	,,	,,
	28. John Knox,	Thomson,	,,	,,
	,, London,	Adamson,	,,	,,
	,, Lady Flora,	Ford,	,,	Madras.
	,, Java,	Jobling,	,,	Bengal.
	,, Balfour,		,,	Bombay.
	,, Superbe,	(at Bordeaux.)	,,	Bengal.
July	2 Ganges,	(ditto,)	,,	,,
	,, Courier,	Dixon,	,,	,,
	2. Exmouth,	Warren,	,,	,,
	4. Elora.		,,	Bombay.
	,, Bland,	Callan,	,,	Bengal.

Where.	*Ships.*	*Captain.*	*Whence.*	*Sailed.*
Off Cork,	James Ewing,	Hamilton,	Bengal,	31st Dec.
,, Holyhead,	Louis Munro,	Lorin,	Ditto,	10th Jan.
At Belfast,	Jamaica,	Martin,	China,	2d Feb.
In the Downs,	Berkshire,	Clarkson,	Bombay,	24th do.
Off Portsmouth,	Duke of Buccleugh,	Close,	Bengal,	11th Mar.
,, Plymouth,	Richd. Bell,	Millman,	Ditto,	14th do.
At Bristol,	Victoria,	Saunders,	Bengal,	12th do.
Off Dover,	Walmer Castle,	Bourchire,	Bombay,	18th do.
,, Portsmouth,	Repulse,	Pryce,	Bengal,	14th do.
,, Eastbourne,	Crescent,	Goldie,	China,	18th Feb.
,, Liverpool,	Artemis,	Lost,	Bengal,	

SAILED.

June 15.	Falcon,	Anstruther,	for	Calcutta.
	,, Cherokee,	McKellar,	,,	,,
	,, Windermere,	Brown,	,,	,,
	20. Sir C. Campbell,	Pentcost,	,,	Bombay.
	21. Patriot Queen,	Hoodless,	,,	Calcutta.
	25. Seringapatam,	Hopkins,	,,	,,
	26. Wanderer,	Smith,	,,	,,
	27. George Canning.	Winn,	,,	Bombay.
	28. Otterspool,	Scales,	,,	Bengal.
	30. Ida,	Currie,	,,	,,
	,, Sterling,	Foster,	,,	,,
	,, Princess Charlotte,	Sproule,	,,	Bombay.
	,, Riply,	Y. Stewart,	,,	Bengal.
July	5. Dauntless,	Pinder,	,,	,,
	,, Herald,		,,	Bombay.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Dauntless*.--Lieut. D. P. Bryant, 68th N. I., in charge 135 recruits.

Per *Windsor*.--Mrs. Davidson and two daughters, Capt. Mrs. McDougall; Mrs. Bragg; Mr. Durand and family Mrs. Hedger; Mr. Young; Mr. Pulmein; Colonel Hogg and family.

Per *Malabar* for Bombay,--Lieut. Col. Payne; Mrs. Trelyan; Capt. and Mrs. Hughes; Mr. and Mrs.; Reeves; Capt. and Mrs. Cooper; Capt. and Mrs. Baker; Miss Cunningham; Sir Walter Scott and Lady; Mr. and Mrs. Reynard; Mr. and Mrs. Higgins·

Per *Vernon*.--Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neave; Mr. and Mrs. Hastings; Mr. H Chapman and family Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Boileau; Mr, Davidson and family from the Cape Mr. John Milford; Mr. Mc Conochie; Mr. W. H. Delemain.

Per *Carnatic* for Madras.--Dr. and Mrs. Smythe and family, Capt. and Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Kensington and family, Mrs. Maddison; Mrs. Hughes; Mr. Longcraft: Mr. Comyn.

Per *Madagascar*.--Col· Waters and family; Capt. and Mrs. Younghusband and child; Mr. Gubbins; Mr. and Weaver; Miss Oakes; Miss Fitzgerald; Miss Plowden; Mrs. Steers; Mr. Laws; Lieut. Buller; Mr. Oakes; Dr. Brander and family Mr. Crossman; Mr. Read; Mr. St. George; Mr. Prout; Mr. Bradford.

Per *Earl of Hardwicke*.--Mr. Mrs W. S. Alexander; Mr. and Mrs· A. Laing; Miss Siddons; Miss Pattan; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brownlow; Miss Middlemist; Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox; Mr. Jardine; two Miss Jenkins; Mr. Norton; Mr. Pottinger: Mr. Prinsep; Mr. Auber; Mr. Pittar; Mr. Smith; Capt. Chace.

Per *London*.--Capt and Mrs. Birrel; Mr. Steer. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson; Rev. Mr. D'Mello, two Misses Hogg; Mrs Thomson; Miss Knox; Mr. Fisher; Mr. Gilchrist; Mr. Shaw. Mr. Duffin; Mr. Woodhouse; Mr. Littlejohn; Mr. and Mrs. Jordan; 4 Native servants, 50 troops.

Per *Bedford*.—Capt. and Mrs. Good; Mrs. Fen. Tombs and Miss Tombs; Lieut. and Mrs. Turner; two Misses Riddell; two Misses Bell, (incomplete.)

Per *Scotia*—Col and Mrs. Garret; Rev. A. W. Sweet, Professors, Bishop's College, Calcutta; Mrs., Dr. Price, and two daughters; Miss Richardson; Capt. Hill; Messrs. Lyall, Watson, and Remfry.

Per *Robert Small*.—Mr. and Mrs. Gough; Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar; Mrs. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. Holroyd: Mrs. Phillips; Mr. G. R. Davis.

Mr. James Thomsson of the Civil Service, who lelt Calcutta in February last in the Windsor, not intending to proceed further than the Cape, but who was induced by the illness of one of his family to come all the way to England, intends to return to Bengal in the course of the next three months.

PROCEEDING TO INDIA OVERLAND.

Aug. 1.---Mr. James C. Stewart and lady for Bombay; Sept. 1.—Lieut. Samler, 13th N. I., and lady; Oct. 1—Mr. G. A. Bushby and nephew; Mr. D. C. Smyth and son; Capt. Grove, 68th N. I.

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